

# AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Farmer

La Barnhill Librarian,  
School of Forestry  
Michigan State University, Ann Arbor, Michigan

CUTTIN' ONE OUT



THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

MAY 1946

# John Clay & Company at OGDEN, UTAH



The Ogden Market is the natural outlet for sheep and lambs from the Northwest. A market where the Eastern packer competes with West Coast packers during the summer months for the choice Idaho, Utah, Oregon and Montana lambs. The demand has been such as to absorb the supplies at prices the equal of or in line with eastern markets.

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FRANKLIN Concentrated Culture  
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10c a dose. Less in quantity.

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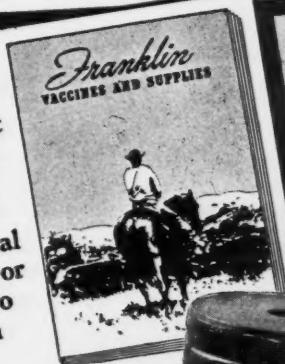
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## AMERICAN RAILROADS



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL AMERICA



### NO HELP AND NO PROTEINS

Looks as if we might be on our way to a somewhat drier season here in southwestern North Dakota. Very little snow here all winter and no moisture, to speak of, this spring. This brings up the question of the possibility of needing larger than average supplies of oil cake for next winter. Cake was very hard to get all last season and so far we have been able to get no satisfaction whatever from any of the cake dealers in the South. Have hardly been away from the ranch all winter as help is very scarce and seems to be getting worse instead of better. Don't know just how the bigger ranches will operate if the help situation gets any worse—\$100 per month for any kind of kid, and none to be had at that.—DON L. SHORT, Billings County, N. D.

### FROM AN OLD-TIMER

Stock in upper Badwater country wintered pretty well up to date. We hope spring will not be too hard. Cotton cake is not obtainable this season and stockmen generally use it in carload lots for spring feeding. Stock needs just that help now. . . . I came to Wyoming in the early 80's and enjoy reading of the old-time roundups. I am 80—not going strong but manage to stay about.—ERNEST BOSTELMAN, Fremont Co., Wyo.

### SOUND REASONING

It seems to me many people want government to take part in agricultural economics, not realizing perhaps that you cannot have government aid without bureaucracy. Every time you depend on the government for some factor or other, you invite additional officialdom. I am fully convinced that unless this country

(Continued on Page 46)

## AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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## PRESSURE GROUPS

IT HAS come to be the fashion for administration leaders, whenever one of their pet projects runs into stiff legislative opposition, to make a great to-do about the villainous pressure groups that are claimed to be blocking the paths of progress. In fact, name-calling of this type has been a part and parcel of the New Deal from its very beginning and has been bestowed generously without respect to party affiliation upon anyone in or out of Congress who had the independent spirit and the courage of his convictions to fight for what he believed to be right. In recent months attacks of this kind have been more numerous than ever before and have reached a point where it has been suggested that all lobbyists and pressure groups be subjected to a congressional investigation.

Congress, always interested in investigations, is quite willing to undertake the task and has served notice on administration officials, according to grapevine rumor, that it will

not be limited to pressure groups, so-called, and lobbyists outside the charmed circle but will include the efforts of numerous government departments to put over their own particular pet plans.

Perhaps it would be a good thing to have such an investigation. Certainly no legitimate representative of any agricultural, labor or industrial group has anything to fear from it. No one can question their right to seek out their representatives in Congress and to tell them what the folks back home are thinking about relative to various pending matters of interest—and a line should be drawn between such groups and those designed to force action by threat of political reprisal. Too often the opportunity to tell their story before the proper committee is not freely granted. Time and again hearings on important legislation will open with a big fanfare of publicity and with days, and even a week (Please turn to Page 28)

## The Cereal Argument

THE tightened grain supply situation has brought forth again the voices of those who want grains used for human food rather than "wastefully" for fattening livestock. One of their chief arguments is that it takes more than a pound of grain to make a pound of meat, that more calories can be realized by using a pound of grain directly as human food than by feeding this grain to livestock. But there are many other factors which need to be considered, especially from a long-time standpoint. Some of these factors are given in a release of the American Meat Institute as follows:

1. The large stock of data now available on the nutritional value of meat in the diet must be given careful thought and consideration. Meat and other animal products are essential for an adequate diet. It is recognized that meat (a) is one of the richest protein foods, providing protein of the highest biologic value; (b) is an excellent source of the important B-vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin; (c) contains goodly amounts of much needed fats, rich in the unsaturated fatty acids, considered by many nutritionists to be necessary in human nutrition; (d) provides essential minerals—iron, copper, phosphorus; (e) stimulates the appetite, thus assuring adequate eating of other needed foods; (f) is of high "satiety value"—a meal with meat means a feeling of satisfaction and of well-being; (g) its extractives stimulate the flow of the stomach's digestive juice, thus enhancing digestion.

2. A multitude of products—leather, medicines, fats, etc., etc.—are by-products of meat production.

3. The fact that the American people like meat and want meat, and the effect that this strong desire has on morale cannot be overlooked.

4. The maintenance of soil fertility and the balanced use of labor and other resources are closely associated with livestock production. A sharp reduction in livestock population and feeding would substantially lower grain yields.

5. A sharp liquidation of livestock would provide more feed for other uses in the short run, but would hasten the accumulation of a grain surplus in the United States after the relief period has passed.

6. The production of meat and other meat animal products utilizes large quantities of grass and roughage which would be largely wasted if not fed to livestock.

7. Much of the current discussion infers that one pound of grain fed to livestock is equivalent to a pound of human food. This definitely is not correct, since grains are not generally consumed in their entirety by humans, but require processing which often results in a large loss in weight as well as nutritional value. The by-products of this operation, of course, go back largely to animal feed.

## Public Lands Ownership

SOME of the "outdoor" magazines representing hunters and fishermen apparently feel that they should oppose everything that the cattleman stands for. In a recent issue of such a publication an editorial decries the move to transfer public lands to states and individuals. Extravagant language pictures the "cattlemen of the West and some of their satellites and yes-men trying to grab" the land "in their frantic efforts to intimidate the federal agencies that administer the grazing land," and describes the "livestock people, using the land cheaply as far as their money outlay goes, wanting to run as many head as they can lay their hands on" and destroying the meat industry.

Damning an industry in this fashion, without supporting facts, should be above the practices of any magazine. The facts are that, if at one time the unrestricted use of the public domain which was no one's and everyone's land resulted in some abuses, its use for grazing today is controlled. The industry is not the hit-and-miss bonanza of three-quarters of a century ago. The livestock industry is a steady year-in-year-out operation. Cattlemen know they must have good range to continue in operation. That they do take care of the land is attested to by the good condition of the cattle that come off the ranges year after year.

Under today's control of the public ranges it is not possible for the ranger and the government official always to agree on every regulation or order. Stockmen therefore from time to time ask for modification of the Grazing Service's policies in such things as fees, charges, terms of use, etc. Sincere differences of opinion are bound to arise. It does not mean that the cattleman wants to despoil the range.

Most stockmen consider the present government land set-up as a temporary expedient through which eventually individual ownership will come. In so far as the public domain is concerned the Taylor Grazing Act itself so states in its preamble in these words, "That in order to promote the highest use of the public lands pending its final disposal, the secretary of the interior is authorized," etc. The present situation has in it too many elements of instability, such as changing rates for grazing, cuts in grazing areas from time to time, changing regulations. That is why cattlemen suggested in a resolution last January at their national convention that "title to the lands be given the state in trust for disposition to private ownership . . . by a method which would specifically safeguard the economy of the present users and permittees."

It would be insane if, as the article in question charges, cattlemen were to ask the government to relinquish title to the lands in the West (as the government has done almost completely in the rest of the country) only so that the cattlemen could use the land to destroy their own livelihood.

# Ask End to Cattle and Meat Control

LIVESTOCK producers and feeders, packers and retailers told the Senate agricultural committee flatly that OPA subsidies and ceilings on livestock must be removed to avoid further chaos in the meat industry.

The representatives of these groups, members of the Beef Cattle Industry Committee, supported the testimony of members of the Joint Livestock Committee who appeared before a House committee earlier. They pointed up the growing black market menace that has grown out of the OPA, the harm to the morality of the country, the dwindling supply of legal meat and the uncertainty that faces producers and feeders under OPA controls.

The time for removal of the artificial controls of the OPA, said President William B. Wright of the American National Live Stock Association, is June 30, 1946. From his testimony before the Senate committee we extract the following:

"We regard the subsidy as unnecessary in a country with the greatest purchasing power of any country in the world and with a national income close to an all-time high. The present subsidy-ceiling program has proved unworkable, unenforceable and a demoralizing influence upon the American public.

"We are of the firm belief that the unorganized masses of our country can be just as seriously exploited by government agencies using political influence and the people's money to perpetuate their wartime organizations as by any group, organized or otherwise, referred to as profit seekers.

"We are of the firm belief that the American workingman and consumer is today being exploited, in the field of meat, by OPA through its unenforceable and ineffective regulations and through its fallacious policies, always championed as being for the people's good.

"The American workingman and consumer is further being exploited by OPA by its ambitious personnel attempting to sell the American public on the

necessity of continued wartime controls in a field where present per capita supplies for civilians exceed pre-war per capita supplies by nearly one-seventh or 14 per cent.

"Again, the American workingman and consumer is being exploited by OPA through subterfuge by diverting public attention from realistic costs and focusing it upon ceiling prices as listed by OPA, which are false indicators of the price paid for meat, while, at the same time, loudly proclaiming the appealing catch phrase 'hold the line'.

"Further, the American workingman and consumer is being exploited in the field of meat through black market manipulations, for which OPA unenforceable regulations create a field day.

"Those who advocate the continuance of wartime controls, in face of their obvious failure and in a field where supply and demand are in favorable balance, are deceiving the masses and further contributing to the exploitation of the workingman.

## Hidden Costs

"Those who advocate 'hold the line' in a loud voice and advance the fear of inflation neglect to remind their public of the costs of subsidies, with their self-inflationary effects. They neglect to tell their public of the pyramiding costs to maintain agency personnel to administer price controls. They ignore the wastes and inefficiency of bureaucracy which have proved ineffective in the field of price control of meat. They ignore and fail to mention the premium paid through black market channels for lessened quality and lack of sanitary protection.

"May we have your help? The responsibility rests with Congress. The American cattle producer cannot believe that Congress wants the moral fibre of the American people destroyed. The cattle producer cannot believe that Congress wants the American workingman and consumer exploited by

agencies which Congress created. The American public is sufficiently matured to live its daily life and eat its selection of food under a free economy."

Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., former president of the American National, said that "subsidies (and nearly 20 per cent of the money paid for slaughter cattle is paid by subsidies, a material part of the price received for cattle) can be withdrawn, and ceilings removed without hurting the industry or the consumer of meat, but they can be discontinued in such a way that the industry will take serious losses and the orderly flow of beef to consumers will be destroyed."

If it is done as OPA wants, when price and demand are in balance, the producer takes a price reduction of the full subsidy—a serious loss to feeders and ruin to many, he said. "Producers know only too well that replacement cattle will be bought on the basis of the new prices."

"Subsidies," he said, "should be withdrawn when price controls are removed. The time should be June 30. Reasonable expectation is that consumers will pay for beef with controls removed the average of about what they are paying now and that these prices will compensate for the subsidies which are withdrawn. Cattle prices will be little affected. No one is going to be hurt except the blackmarketeer."

## Depend on Black Market

Another member of the committee, W. D. Farr, feeder of Greeley, Colo., said that feeders were getting at least \$1 above compliance ceilings for their cattle. "Otherwise they would lose money. Cattle feeding has come to the point where we have to depend on the black market to live."

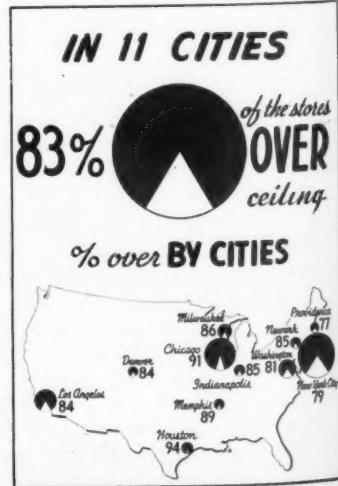
"The people now buying are not established firms; the legitimate packer will have been forced to quit. Who will be the buyers in the future? These are some of the serious possibilities in the continuation of OPA," he declared.

(Continued on Page 24)

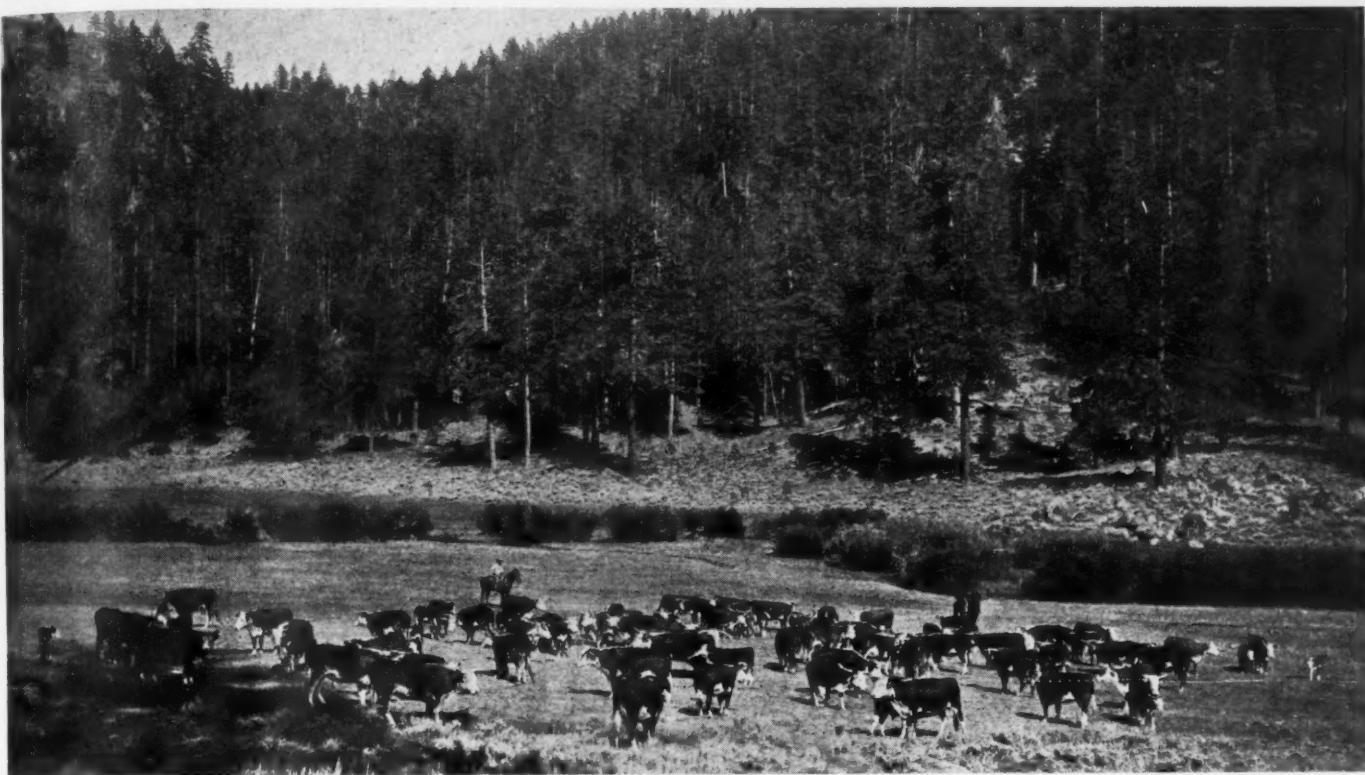
AVERAGE MEAT PRICES in CHICAGO			
	AMOUNT OVER CEILING	OPA PRICE	BLACK MARKET TAX
BEEF	10 32	\$15	.....
VEAL	9 25	\$15	.....
LAMB	3 6	\$15	.....
PORK	5 14	\$15	.....
AVERAGE	8¢ 23%	\$15	.....

The OVER-CEILING MEAT STORY in the NEW YORK AREA			
	CUTS BOUGHT OVER CEILING	AMOUNT OVER	OPA PRICE
BEEF	72	16 42	\$15
VEAL	72	16 40	\$15
LAMB	56	8 17	\$15
PORK	65	10 28	\$15
AVERAGE	67%	13¢ 33%	\$15

AVERAGE MEAT PRICES in 11 CITIES COMBINED			
	AMOUNT OVER CEILING	OPA PRICE	BLACK MARKET TAX
BEEF	10 26	\$15	.....
VEAL	9 24	\$15	.....
LAMB	3 6	\$15	.....
PORK	6 15	\$15	.....
AVERAGE	8¢ 20%	\$15	.....



# California and Its Range Cattle



Purebreds in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California.

By **Herbert O. Brayer**  
Research Director, Western Range  
Cattle Industry Study

CALIFORNIA'S RANGE CATTLE INDUSTRY had a unique course compared with similar stockraising activities in other western and Pacific states. Its history for a long period was much like that of Texas—and, in somewhat lesser degree, of New Mexico—with a colonial period of isolation in which the ranges became stocked with huge herds, and in which the territory was largely independent economically of the areas to the east and south. Five principal eras in California's range cattle history are readily discernible: (1) the Spanish-Mexican era, 1770-1847, in which the foundations for the industry were laid; (2) the early American era, 1848-62, during which the gold rush and its subsequent opening of California brought about far-reaching changes in the pastoral economy built up during the previous three-quarters of a century; (3) the eight-year period from 1862 to 1870 during which a serious reaction from the gold fever plus disastrous drouth conditions radically affected the industry; (4) the transition era lasting from 1870 to 1890 in which economic and social pressures brought ruin to many growers and changed the fundamental character of range operations in California, and (5) the period of readjustment and progress from 1890 to the present.

Within one year of the founding of the first permanent Spanish settlement in Upper California (1769), the first herd of approximately 200 beef cattle was driven overland from missions in Baja California, to the new colony of San Diego. Other newly established settlements received small herds from which milk, cheese, butter and meat were to be supplied the soldiers, settlers and missionaries. In 1775 Juan Bautista Anza brought in the first large trail herd of range cattle, starting with 302 head of Spanish stock in Tubac, Sonora (Mexico), and with the aid of seven herders driving the cattle across the arid country to San Gabriel Mission (a few miles from modern Los Angeles). The long trek was difficult and not without losses, but despite its hardships Anza arrived at his destination with 206 head—some of which were taken north to the settlement at Monterey in 1776.

Under the tireless Father Junipero Serra the missionaries rapidly expanded their work among the coastal Indian tribes living between San Diego and the San Francisco Bay region. Each mission developed its own herd of cattle, and the fathers taught their Indian wards to raise stock and to use the hides as well as the meat. New settlements were also established by the civil and military au-

thorities, and herds of royal (presidial) cattle were apportioned among colonists. Additional herds were brought from Sinaloa and Baja California to augment the available supply. The Spaniards quickly discovered that California was a natural region with native grasses of high nutritive value. Winter shelter and supplementary feeding were unnecessary. These benign conditions quickly combined to produce prime meat stock and excellent dairy products.

By the end of 1786 the foundations of the cattle industry were well laid. In addition to 10 missions there had been established four presidios and two pueblos, each having its own herd which grazed on the broad coastal plains and in the grassy valleys. The increase in population and the desire of the soldier-colonists to develop their own estates led to the establishment of the land grant system (an established method of colonization used by the Spaniards throughout Spanish America), under which the governors permitted a select group of petitioners to settle upon specific tracts of vacant land and to raise their own livestock. Such permits were made during this early period for the life of the grantee, and conveyed no fee title to the royal lands. Some 20 to 30 such individual grants were made by 1800, most of them in the vicinity of Los Angeles and Monterey. Outstanding were the San Rafael, Los Nietos, San Pedro, En-



Cattle trailing to winter range on Susanville-Alturas Highway, near Janesville, Calif. This is in the Honey Lake Grazing District.

cino, Simí and Refugio ranches in the southern area, and the Buenavista, Las Salinas, Bojada á Huerta Vieja, Cañada, Mesa, Chupadero and Los Pulgas in the northern region. The mission ranches and their herds also expanded rapidly and by 1800 the official count showed 50,000 head of cattle under the direct control of the missionaries. With 20,000 head on the private ranches, California had in excess of 70,000 cattle at the beginning of the 19th century.

#### OPA's Forerunner

Cattle raising during the Spanish era soon became a basic part of the economy of the Californians. On the ranches the *ranchero* and his herders lived in one-story mud-roofed adobe homes furnished with hand-made tables, chairs, beds and kitchen implements of home or mission manufacture. Hides and tallow from home-slaughtered cattle provided the leather for clothing, furniture, coverings, saddles, ropes and even armor, while tallow provided light and lubrication. Herders were brought in directly from Mexico or recruited from the *presidios* and *pueblos*. Neophytes took care of the mission stock and a few of the Indians acquired small herds of their own. Under range conditions in California the herders had little to do but to protect their charges against marauding Indians and animal predators. To protect the ranch, mission and government herds which roamed the unfenced ranges, the Spaniards enforced a strict system of brands and established definite round-up and slaughter dates. A royal tax of two *reales* (25 cents), was imposed by the Spanish authorities upon every head of stock slaughtered during the year. This

imposition had the dual effect of providing income for the treasury and discouraging needless slaughter. Trade and barter in live cattle, along with tallow, dried and fresh beef, became so widespread in California in the latter years of the 18th and first decades of the 19th centuries, when money was almost nonexistent, that government price controls were soon imposed. Prices established in 1781 by official edict were: \$4.5 for a bull; calf or young heifer \$2; dried beef \$1 per 25 pounds; meat cut and ready for drying 31½ cents for 25 pounds; chopped tallow \$1.12 for 25 pounds; melted tallow \$2 for 25 pounds. Since hides had become an important medium of exchange their value was also fixed (in 1788): untanned 37 cents; tanned \$2.25-2.75.

It is apparent that up to 1790 the underlying philosophy of both stockraisers and royal officials in California was to increase the number of head of cattle as rapidly as possible. This end had been so well accomplished by that date that one observer reported that the Californians "have no longer the power to remove or destroy them." The restrictive and therefore isolating policy of the Spanish colonial system prevented the ranchers from seeking external markets for their beef, although Captain Vancouver had been permitted to export a few head of cattle to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in 1793. But cattle were a glut on the market in California; immense herds of wild stock wandered without care or record as far north as the Columbia River. As in other parts of Spanish America, the restrictive economic policy of the government promoted a clandestine contraband traffic in hides,

tallow and fresh beef with the foreign (British, American and Russian) ships that touched the coast; after 1812 a lucrative, though illegal, traffic with the Russians developed at Fort Ross. In spite of regulations and some ineffective attempts at enforcement, large numbers of cattle were slaughtered for this contraband business.

#### Open Season

The glutted ranges produced conflicts between the ranchers, missions and government stock operators over ownership of strays and the use of grass lands. In 1818 official licenses to hunt wild cattle were granted. During the last years of the Spanish period the hide trade attained importance as the demand for leather increased materially. Revolutionary movements throughout Spanish America forced the relaxation of some government restrictive measures after 1817. The affects of these movements were felt even in California, where, in 1819, Governor Sola was forced to open California ports to foreign trade. A lucrative business with Peru quickly developed and considerable quantities of tallow, soap and some hides were shipped to that South American colony.

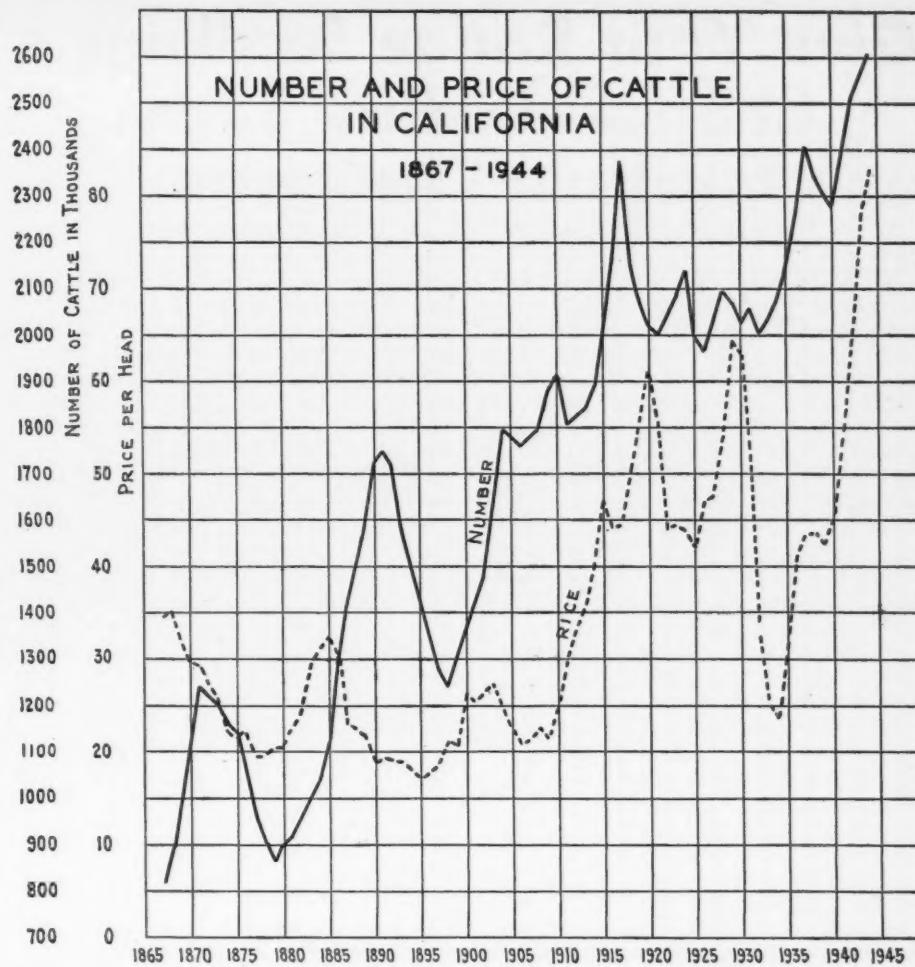
With the success of the revolution in Mexico in 1821, California became a possession of the new Republic of Mexico—an unstable political entity whose weakness prevented the efficient administration and control of its northern territories and thereby contributed materially to the chaos which soon characterized the political and economic life of California. During the Spanish period cattle had been raised primarily for home consumption and for beef and milk, while

hides and tallow had only an incidental importance. This relationship was quickly reversed after 1821 when the Mexican authorities opened California ports to the ships of all nations. Hides and tallow soon attained paramount importance while beef and milk became secondary.

Foreign influences—many of which had operated surreptitiously during the restricted era—quickly attained prominence in the cattle and hide trade. Yankee traders representing such Boston firms of Bryant & Sturgis, Bumstead & Sons and W. B. Swelt & Trot became familiar figures in San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco. One of the more important was the English firm of John Begg & Company whose principal offices were in Lima, Peru. Represented by Hugh McCullough and William Hartnell, this firm secured in January, 1823, an exclusive contract with mission authorities for the purchase of all hides plus 312 tons of tallow annually. McCullough and Hartnell, in anticipation of an annual trade of from 25,000 to 30,000 hides, in addition to 30,000 arrobas of tallow, opened a slaughtering and packing establishment at Monterey in 1824. Other Yankee hide droghers continued to expand their operations throughout the territory. In his classic *Two Years Before the Mast*, young New Englander Richard Dana described this hide traffic and presented a colorful picture of pastoral California. During the 1830's Abel Sterns established at San Pedro the principal clearing house in southern California for the hide and tallow trade, while Thomas O. Harkin opened a similar center at Monterey for the northern California traffic.

The hide and tallow business proved a real stimulus to the cattle business both that of the private ranches and the many missions. Scores of land grants were sought by Californians seeking to enter the cattle business or to extend their established operations. Regulations promulgated in 1827 provided for better branding, range fire control, bills of sale and transfer, more efficient supervision of the round-ups and slaughtering of livestock. The enforced secularization of the missions after 1830 brought about a chaotic condition in the cattle industry. By the terms of the order the mission neophytes (Indians) were to receive half of the vast mission herds and the remaining moiety became government property.

Although warned of the impending secularization as early as 1813 the padres had sought to postpone the inevitable loss of their properties up to the actual issuance of the order by the California governor. Following its publication, the missionaries sought to realize as much as possible from their herds before the expropriation became an actual fact. The slaughter of the mission cattle was tremendous. Government officials sought to prevent the decimation but were only partially successful. Thousands of head were taken by the In-



dians, who butchered considerable numbers in order to sell the hides to the droghers, while other thousands were rashly dissipated by unscrupulous and self-seeking politicians who were charged with the administration of the government's portion of the mission stock. Inspectors were appointed to enforce the slaughter regulations, but all such measures seem to have been half-heartedly enforced or administered. According to one leading authority, the mission herds dropped from 396,400 in 1834 to 29,020 in 1842 (there is some reason to doubt the accuracy of the former figure; from

a study of ranch records still extant 250,000 would seem more reasonable).

#### Peak of Operations

During the period from 1830 to 1847 the California ranches reached their zenith. The lucrative hide and tallow traffic had brought wealth to many of the cattle raisers. In-bound ships brought in luxury commodities and the *rancheros* lived in a comfortable semi-feudal state on their vast land grants with low, rambling adobe ranch houses, numerous peons (servants) and a social life well sprinkled with fiestas and

(Continued on Page 28)



Controlled grazing at the San Joaquin Experiment Station, California.

# Give Your Range Seedlings a Chance—Reduce Sagebrush and Cheatgrass

JOSEPH H. ROBERTSON and C. KENNETH PEARSE\*

FORAGE PRODUCTION HAS BEEN greatly increased on thousands of acres of range lands by artificial reseeding during the past decade. Stockmen and other land managers have established practically all their successful grass stands on dry ranges by following a few important rules developed by extensive research. When their experience is added to the evidence from research it is shown that choice of suitable land, reduction of competition, selection of adapted species, seeding at the optimum depth, season and rate and protection of young stands combine to insure success. Too often one or more of these principles is overlooked in range reseeding.

The extreme importance of reducing competition is brought out in recent studies conducted by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Because of the vigorous growth and heavy use of soil moisture by sagebrush and cheatgrass (bronco grass), efforts to seed perennial grasses into well-established, undisturbed stands of these types have seldom succeeded.

Four hundred and eighty observations of experimental plantings of five adapted grasses from one to four years old showed that where cheatgrass had been reduced prior to seeding, stands rated 49 per cent better, on the basis of density,

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distribution and vigor, than stands in undisturbed cheatgrass. Crested wheatgrass, the most generally used species in the cheatgrass zone, showed a decline when planted in undisturbed cheatgrass but improved until nearly a full stand was obtained by the fourth year on ground where cheatgrass had been reduced (figure 1). Bluebunch, slender and western wheatgrasses were less well adapted but even they benefited by elimination of cheatgrass. Only one species, bulbous bluegrass, showed ability to establish itself in undisturbed cheatgrass stands. This grass grows vigorously during the early spring and completes its growth before even cheatgrass has matured.

Similar observations on sagebrush ranges showed an even greater response of reseeded grasses to eradication of the brush (figure 1). Four-year-old planted areas from which sagebrush had been removed prior to seeding the five grasses rated over three times as high as those planted in undisturbed sagebrush. Yield comparisons of a few plantings of this age showed that brush eradication was responsible for increases in forage volume of three- to six-fold. For example, crested wheatgrass yielded 76 pounds per acre in sagebrush but 430 pounds, air-dry basis, on adjacent cleared ground.

An explanation of these results is easily found. Where cheatgrass has replaced the native vegetation following plowing and abandonment, severe over-

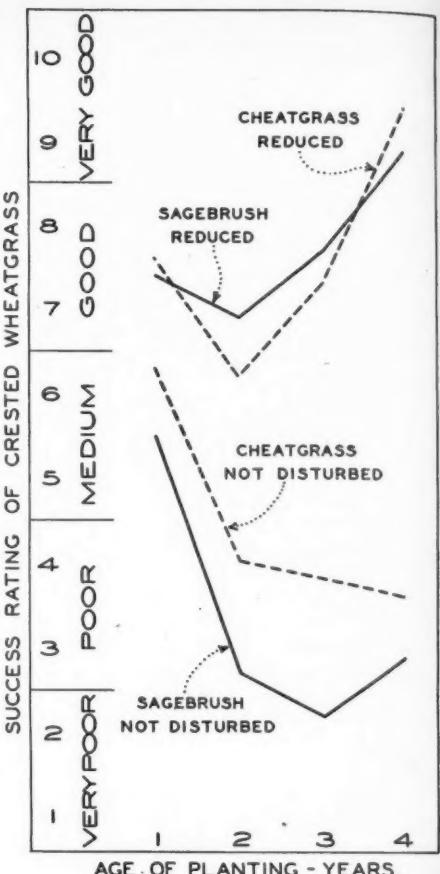


Fig. 1

grazing, burning immediately followed by grazing, or other disturbance, it frequently forms very dense stands. Because of its rapid growth and vigorous though shallow root system, cheatgrass uses most of the available moisture from the upper soil by the time it matures seed. In years with above-normal spring rainfall, cheatgrass grows ranker and so uses more moisture. Thus, perennial grass seedlings which last through the spring in dense stands of cheatgrass must depend upon infrequent summer storms for their continued growth. They cannot strike root and store enough food by the time cheatgrass matures to live through the usual summer drought. Reduction of cheatgrass saves the limited supply of soil moisture for growth of the perennial seedlings into the summer.

Sagebrush affects the soil moisture supply in a number of ways. It holds snow against blowing, retards evaporation and helps rainfall to soak into the soil. On the other hand, sagebrush catches some rain and snow and prevents it from ever reaching the ground, increases the rate of snow melting and uses considerable soil moisture for its growth. The total effect is indicated by soil moisture measurements which show that eradication of brush and cheatgrass have prolonged by as much as seven weeks the period when moisture was available in the upper foot of soil. This may well spell the difference between success and failure for young grass seedlings. Only occasionally, as when



Fig. 2. Two 10-foot one-way plows with seeders will eradicate dense brush and plant crested wheatgrass at a rate of three acres per hour. This outfit was used by the Grazing Service on a project near McDermitt, Nevada, in 1945.

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good summer rains occur, will artificial seedings be able to establish themselves in dense cheatgrass or sagebrush stands of the intermountain region. True, Nature accomplishes revegetation without use of these recommended methods. But Nature is patient and she works slowly, scattering hundreds of pounds of seed per acre through the centuries.

A rancher takes a long chance when he attempts to improve cheatgrass or sagebrush ranges merely by scattering grass seed, but, where these undesirable plants have been eliminated or reduced, successful reseeding is much more certain. Therefore, burned-over sagebrush ranges should be reseeded the year of the fire if possible in order to take advantage of the reduction of the sagebrush and before cheatgrass, which frequently takes over burned areas, becomes established. Carefully controlled burning of sagebrush lands can be recommended under certain conditions, but attempting to reduce cheatgrass by burning after the seed has dropped is usually futile. Eradication of both sagebrush and cheatgrass by mechanical means is effective but expensive. The wheatland plow has proved highly successful where it can be used on sagebrush, and rail drags or special heavy log harrows are adapted to rough or rocky lands (figures 2 and 3). Cheatgrass is vulnerable to plowing or harrowing in the spring about the time the seed stalks appear.

Additional information on range reseeding and eradication of sagebrush is contained in the following publications obtainable from the Director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah, on request:

How to Reseed Utah Range Lands.

Research Paper No. 1. Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

How to Reseed Southern Idaho Range Lands. Research Paper No. 2. Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

How to Reseed Nevada Range Lands. Research Paper No. 3. Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Eradication of Big Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*). Research Paper No. 10. Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Sagebrush to Grass. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, AIS27.

Reseeding Range Lands of the Intermountain Region. U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1823.

Sagebrush Burning, Good and Bad. U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 1948.

## WORLD'S CATTLE

### PRELIMINARY REPORTS FOR 1946

Indicate that cattle numbers have decreased in North America and Europe, and increased in the Soviet Union since the beginning of 1945, according to the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The drop in North American cattle numbers is placed at 2,000,000 and the European decrease at 6,000,000. The increase in the Soviet Union is estimated at 3,700,000. Little net change in the cattle population is reported elsewhere in the world.

World cattle numbers at the beginning of 1945 totaled 710,000,000 head. This was 2,000,000 fewer than the year before, and 13,000,000, or 2 per cent, below the 1936-40 average when the num-

ber was relatively high, especially in Europe.

Some increase in cattle numbers is expected this year, especially in countries where declines occurred during the war. Decreases are likely, however, in North America and Germany. As cattle depend more upon pastures and roughage, their numbers will be less affected by the world grain and feed shortage than will hogs and poultry.

Cattle numbers in the United States on Jan. 1, 1946, were 2,100,000 head less than a year earlier, as the downward movement in the cattle cycle which began in 1944 continued, and in Canada they totaled 10,000,000 head compared with 10,300,000 a year before, and 9,500,000 at the beginning of 1944. The Canadian decline reflected heavy marketing in 1945, which is continuing in 1946, according to present reports.

In Mexico, poor grazing and insufficient water supplies caused cattle losses last year, especially in the country's northern states. These conditions and a smaller calf crop and heavy exports are believed to have reduced Mexican cattle numbers below the 12,000,000-head estimate of 1944.

Cattle in the United Kingdom continue to increase because of the country's need for fluid milk, but cattle other than milk stock also show a tendency to increase. The Norwegian government is encouraging rebuilding of herds as fast as feed and forage supplies permit and cattle numbers in Sweden approximate pre-war levels. Denmark's cattle increased slightly in 1945.

The final phases of the war and subsequent events reduced cattle numbers considerably in central Europe.

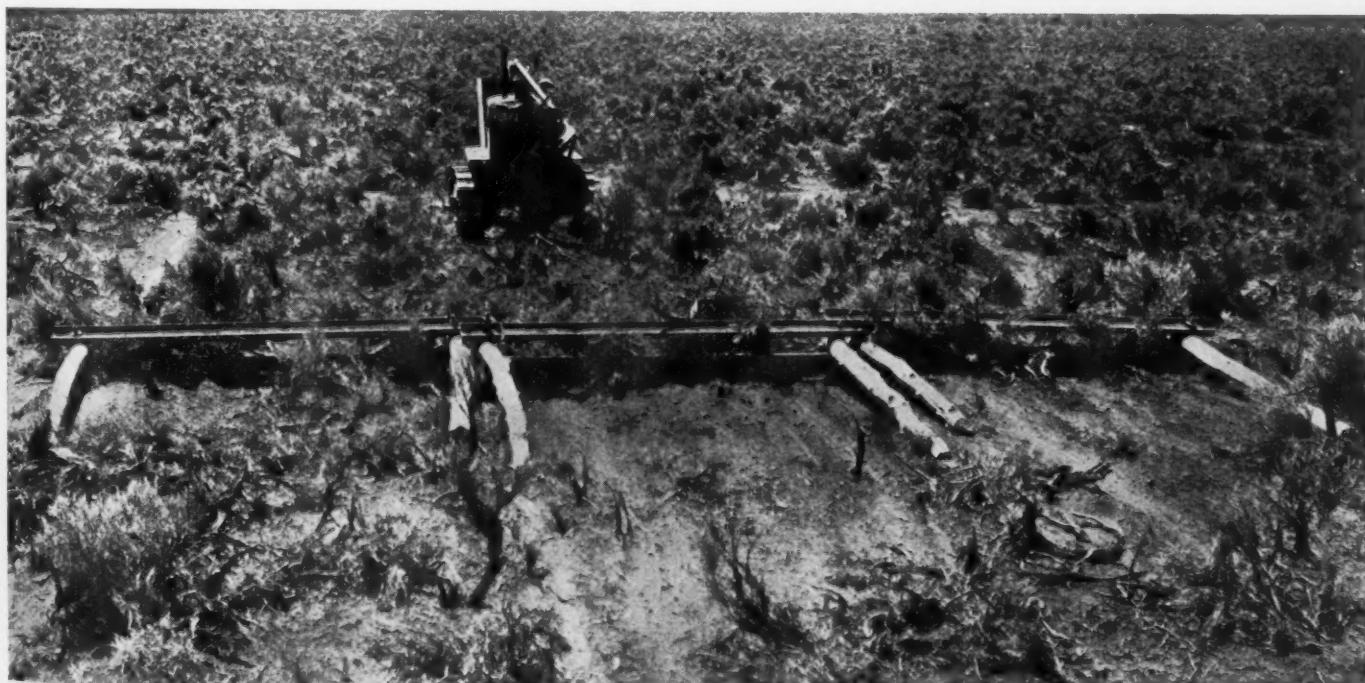
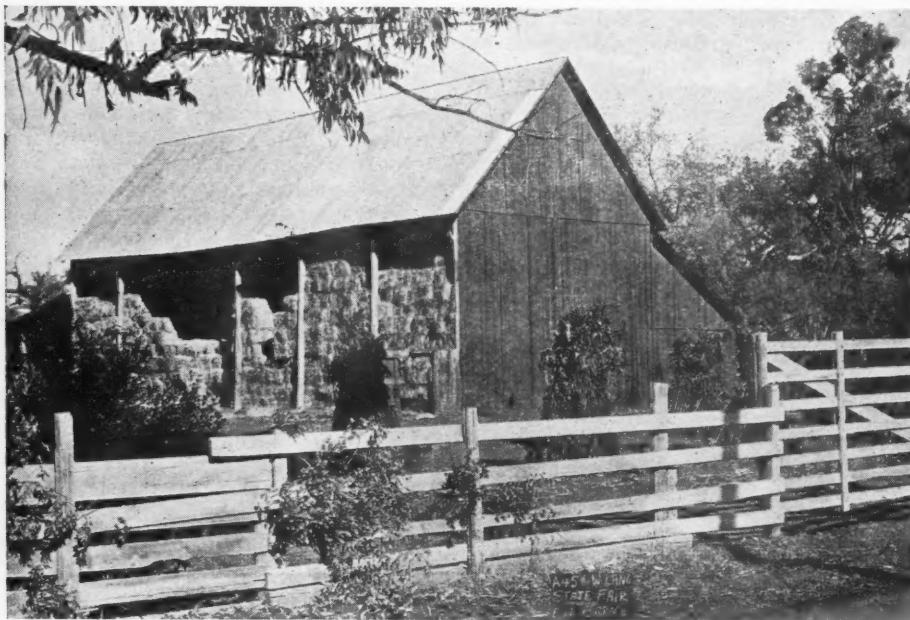


Fig. 3. A rail drag scientifically designed to kill sagebrush will cover at low cost large areas that can be drilled to adapted grasses before the brush recovers. The drag pictured was used with excellent results by the Forest Service in Ruby Valley, Nevada, in 1944.

# A COWMAN AND THE MOVIES



The barn seen here is one of the Russell ranch buildings, but some trees and the corn field were artificially added for movie purposes.

By J. H. Russell

## CONCLUSION

WHILE this document is primarily a statement of facts, I cannot pass up mention of that hardy and unpublicized individual, the double. He does all sorts of things: air crack-ups, automobile wrecks, daring rescues, almost impossible horseback rides—all with no recognition; that is, public recognition. I have seen as real a crack-up with a plane as one could wish, with instructions to everyone beforehand: "No one approach the plane after the crack-up until the star is shot stepping out of the cockpit. The one exception condition is fire."

The time I have in mind the crack-up artist suffered only two broken ribs. I have seen a girl with enough clothes on to sink a battleship jump into a lake to do a drowning, or a rescue, while the star stood on shore or sat in a boat and watched her. I have seen a cowboy jump his horse from a 40-foot cliff into the cold water, while the hero watched from the shore. I have even seen a dark, swarthy Mexican boy put on a blond wig and make a wild ride down a steep hillside with the kidnappers hot on "her" trail, while the extremely blond heroine watched from the sidelines. Numerous other stunts of the wildest kind have I seen these doubles perform. Their reward: no word of recognition on the screen, and but a few paltry dollars. I have told them that I would run for Congress sometime and, if elected, take up the cudgels in their behalf in the legislative halls of Washington. Then, when I was unexpectedly asked to run for Congress from my district, I could not help but feel I was breaking faith

with the order of doubles when I refused. My bill would have been: When Marilyn Mills or Yakima Canutt comes in from the side lines and carries the ball for Mary Pickford or Robert Taylor and scores a touchdown, that fact shall be announced on the screen.

One day, in talking to Lou Strohm, I said, "Please tell me, if you can, something about the working of the minds of your directors and producers. Why should we see, right in the middle of a wild animal picture, a lovely lady, stripped of, well, to be conservative, say half of her clothes? Or a bedroom scene in some picture when the scene is not even remotely connected with such things? Or, why, when you do a picture based on some book liked by the public, or do a picture from a successful stage play, do you change it so it is unrecognized in its original form? Your company is going to do "Treasure Island" and, although the only female character in it is Jim's mother, I will be willing to bet that somehow and somewhere a half-clad, lovely lady will be appearing. Why not try to make a picture sometime that has at least a faint resemblance to the original story? Why not do a Victor Herbert operetta just as Mr. Herbert wrote it? See what happens."

Just then the production manager strolled over. I did not know him.

"Say that again," he demanded, and I repeated.

Shortly after that conversation the Legion of Decency was formed. Also, the picture, "Naughty Marietta" was produced. Although I am only a part

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of John Public, I like to think I had something to do with "Naughty Marietta," just as Victor Herbert wrote it and with a lady, Jeanette MacDonald, in it who looked and sang like the ones we saw before the movies. The papers said it was a huge success financially and otherwise—and so do I.

## A Famous Star

One day I talked to that very interesting and entertaining man, Douglas Fairbanks, Sr.

I said, "Mr. Fairbanks, I also am a very famous character, such as you have probably thought does not exist; for I have never seen you or Mary Pickford on the screen."

He laughed. And I went on, "However, there are some things I would like to ask you. Why, in your western pictures, do you always leave the camp or headquarters on a keen run? On a real outfit the cowboys who did that would be fired forthwith and immediately. Why do you do as much shooting in one picture as was done in all the West in its turbulent days?"

"Well," he replied, "the public likes those things, so we have to crowd a lot of action into one picture. However, I have bought the rights of the "Virginian" and I intend to make a real western picture. Long rides through alkali and sagebrush; weary horses with their tails between their legs and heads down; tired cowboys with ragged, torn jumpers and battered hats; sometimes with icicles on their beards and mustaches."

(And right here let me interject that I do not see why there is such a person as a cowboy in a cold country anyway. Especially in the days before things became a little easier for them, they often slept in the open in the coldest weather. They ate in the open with snow or rain falling in their plates. Their clothes and blankets were wet half the time. Out in northern Arizona one winter day where it seemed to a fellow from southern California that weather couldn't get any colder, I was getting some cattle.

(The chuck wagon came up. Then a strange thing happened. A tent was set up and we went in out of the snow to eat. Old-timers were standing around with dubious shakes of their heads. Said one of them, "Billy Babbit will spoil every cowboy in northern Arizona by pampering them like this."

(I have often wondered if this cold, together with thinking all summer long of what would happen to him in the winter, was not the reason for those very mournful cowboy songs. Still, come to think of it, the cowboy never seems to be a very mournful fellow.)

Anyhow, to get back to Douglas Fairbanks. He never made that picture. It was done by someone else and, although not as Mr. Fairbanks said he intended to do it, it was a very good and a very successful picture. Immediately thereafter the "western" seemed to come in again. Dozens were made, most of them

inadequate and not very good, trying to ride to popularity and success on the coat-tails of "The Virginian."

#### An Expedient Is Used

When one such picture was to be taken, there were to be cattle. The leading man and lady were stars. The picture was based on a very short story, patched up and lengthened into a full length picture. While the short story was good, the revised version was not so good. Too much money was not to be spent on it. So, could we make 500 cattle look like 1,500? We thought by stringing them one by one over the top of a hill, down the trail, and around a small knoll several times, 500 head would look like a lot of cattle. This we did and the director was delighted with the results.

A week later the location manager came out. He would like to take that scene over again. The picture needed more; there wasn't enough to it. A gay fiesta was to be held, with a gaucho band playing to celebrate the return of the rancho to the beautiful and rightful heiress and the routing of the crooked administrators. In my ignorance, I thought this would add greatly to the picture.

I said to my wife, "We have never yet seen our four-footed actors perform, so we will see this picture. After all, the movies are rather good to us and we should patronize them more."

So we watched the movie notices and finally went to see the movie. The picture progressed from one scene to the next. Still, no cattle. It neared the end. The villain was killed, the crooked administrators got their comeuppance, the lowly but noble cowboy won the hand and the rancho of the beautiful heiress. Still no cattle. I began to be apprehensive. Where were my cattle? Finally the cowboy took the hand of his heiress and said, "Let us ride out to meet the herd."

#### The Way of the Movies

Then it was going to be all right, after all. I would see my cattle. They rode to the brow of the hill. With hands shading their eyes, they looked into the setting sun, saying, "Here comes the herd." As we sat there waiting, across the screen flashed, "The End." Truly the ways of the movies are inexplicable. To my cattle-steeped mind a herd of cattle dresses up any landscape, any picture on or off the screen. In the days before the automobile drove us off the highways except in trucks, when we drove cattle, cars with licenses from every state would pull to the side of the road, people would get their cameras, ask how many cattle we had, what kind they might be, exclaim over their beauty and so on.

But here was a totally inadequate picture, with someplace on the film a picture of cattle, gay cowboys and a gaucho band. But the audience never saw it. All they saw of the last day's shooting was the lowly cowboy, holding his heiress-sweetheart's hands, as they

gazed into the distant horizon.

Well, we finally moved our cattle from our original ranch and I have not had much to do with the movies for the last five or six years. I thought I had lost all desire to be recognized on the screen, even though I had been shot off and on for 20 years. I at least had no resentment. The movies had treated us well. But, 'ambition' is that last human frailty. Not long ago I was talking to my friend and neighbor, Joel McCrea.

Now Joel likes to 'neighbor' with cowmen and sometimes we sit in the shade and whittle. On this particular day he said, "They want me to do a picture,

but it is not the kind I like and I don't think I will do it." Well, I guess Joel has reached a point where he can tell them no and get by with it.

I said, "How much money would you get?" At his answer I whistled in surprise. How could a cowman turn down that much dough, for he is really a cowman at heart.

"Tell them not to worry," I said. "I will do the picture for half that and I was in front of the camera before they ever heard of you."

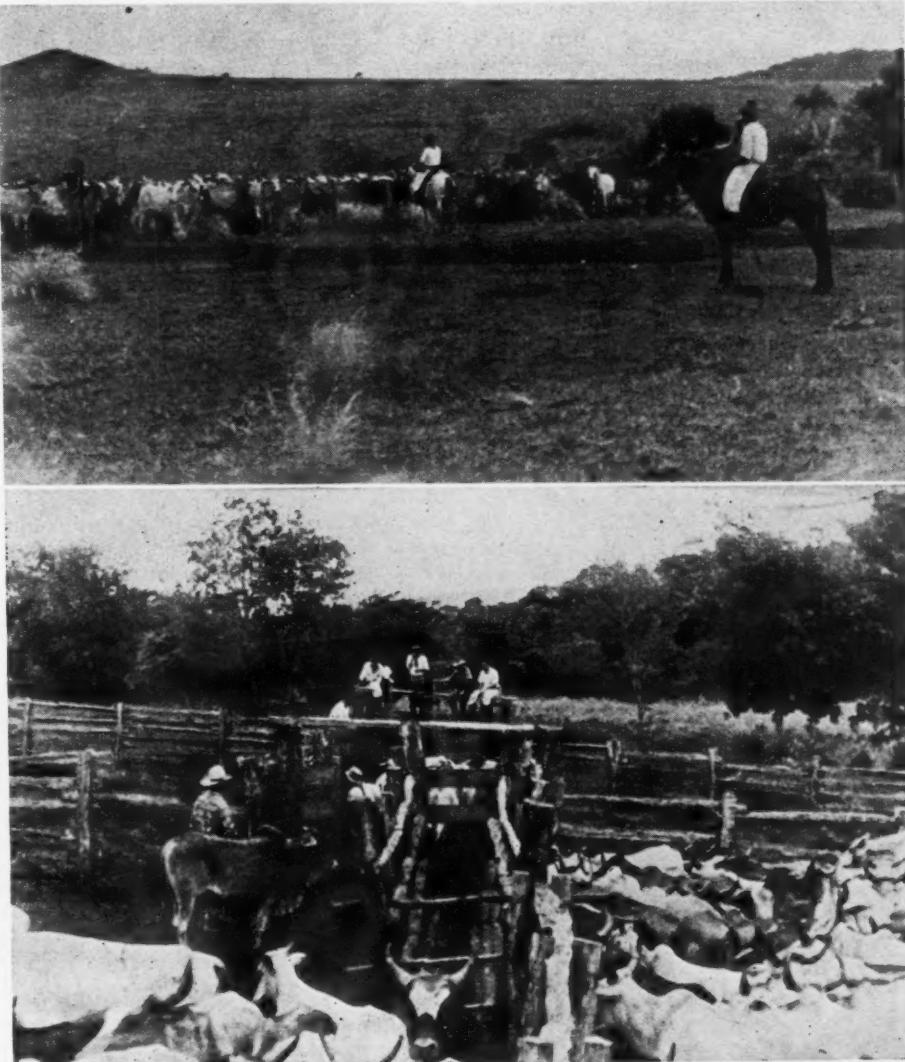
Well, I have not heard from them yet and I guess they aren't going to use me. Still, I am not bitter.

## CATTLE TRAILING IN BRAZIL

AS IN EARLIER TIMES IN THE United States, cattle drives in southwestern Brazil are still full of color and daring. Untouched by modern cattle-ranching practices, the cattle handlers in Mato Grosso continue to round up their cattle in typical Gaucho fashion. Thus writes F. E. Davis in the February issue of the USDA's Agriculture in the

Americas, from information based on a report submitted by John R. Hofmann, American consul general, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1945.

The entire State of Mato Grosso covers an area twice the size of Texas, but the cattle industry is confined largely to the southern part, a region about 440 miles wide and 380 miles deep.



In the upper picture animals are guided through the gate of a fazenda as a conductor stands by to count heads. Below, cattle are carefully sorted in a corral.



A Brazilian Gabriel blows his horn for the roundup.

As in the early days in the United States, the principal problem is one of transportation. At three or four years of age steers are rounded up to be sold and driven to fattening pastures in the eastern part of the country. The cattle are gathered into the *manga*, which is a securely enclosed pasture supplied with water. Here they are fed salt and then driven into a number of pens in the corral proper. From there they go in small groups into another pen where the buyers sort them out for the drive.

This sorting is an interesting and exciting, but slow, process. There is nearly always some maverick in the tamest herd that will insist on treeing the personnel, and others that jump the 6-foot-high log fence. On those ranches that do not have sorting corrals, a rodeo is conducted in the manner of the old-time roundup.

After rejecting those animals which are unsuitable for the drive, the buyer counts the cattle selected and turns

them over to the *boiadeiro*, or foreman, who contracts to deliver them to the buyer's fattening ranch. The herds are then driven along routes to the east much as cattle were trailed to market in United States in the 70's and 80's.

A *boiada*, or herd of 100 head or less, can usually be driven by the foreman and three cowboys. One, equipped with a horn to lead the cattle, rides ahead, while the others guard the flanks and rear. Such a group can cover 15 to 20 miles a day.

A *cometiva*, or band consisting of about 16 men, can drive a herd of 2,000 to 3,000 head. Such a group includes three foremen, two cooks, three riders that can sing and play a guitar and two Gabriels to blow cow horns to lead the way.

Mules rather than horses are often preferred for long trips by cattle drivers who remain in the saddle for hours. The gait is a point of importance in the evaluation of a mount. The Mato Grosso prizes the *marcha* gait, a type of rolling stride which enables the animal to cover greater distances at a fair rate of speed. A trotting horse is much harder on the rider.

The foreman places emphasis on the strength of the animals to be driven. A premium is also set on tame cattle, since they are more easily kept together in such places as the sandy *sertao* near the Parana River and require less lassoing. The trailing or driving follows roads in most areas, rather than trails over open range in the fashion of the Chisholm and Cimarron trails of early cattle days in the United States.

Purchase of cattle is usually made at the ranch. Unlike conditions in the United States, there are no central markets through which stocker and feeder cattle are sold. The city of Sao Paulo is the "Chicago of central Brazil." Only a few cattle, primarily from pastures adjacent to the one limited-capacity railroad traversing Mato Grosso, move in finished condition from ranches in the west to the packing plants of the east. The trailing of the cattle takes place in stages. Large operators with fattening pastures in the east make buying trips to ranches farther west or hire buyers to assemble bands for driving to the east. Many have grazing and breeding ranches along the way. These large operators are often breeders, buyers and fatteners. From the frontier districts three-year-old steers are bought and started on the trip to eastern markets, eventually reaching the slaughtering plants at five to six years of age.

#### Livestock Subsidies

In the period Dec. 31, 1943, to Feb. 28, 1946, a total of \$1,283,163,000 was paid out by the government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for subsidies to livestock slaughterers. Direct payment to producers on the 50-cent cattle subsidy which began May 19, 1945, totaled almost \$14,500,000 on over 2,800,000 cattle in 1945.



A visiting fazendeiro.

## Educators Probe Land Tax Revenue

A THREE-DAY CONFERENCE aimed at finding new revenues for educational purposes from the better administration of state lands and new sources of revenue from lands and minerals now administered by the federal government was held at Salt Lake City on Mar. 21-23.

Attending the meeting as a representative of the land users were A. D. Brownfield of Deming, N. M., chairman of the public lands committee and honorary vice-president of the American National Live Stock Association; Norman Barlow of Cora, Wyo., vice-chairman of the same committee and chairman of the executive committee, Wyoming Stock Growers Association; Charles A. Myers of Evanston, Wyo., past president of the Wyoming association, and J. Elmer Brock of Kaycee, Wyo., an honorary vice-president of both the national and the Wyoming state associations.

One of the resolutions passed in the meeting asked that the unappropriated public lands be deeded to the respective states, together with the minerals therein, to be disposed of and administered as their legislative bodies see fit.

The meeting, called by the National Educational Association, was presided over by J. R. Mahoney, chairman on tax education and school finance of that organization. Joining in the sessions were the commissioners of public lands of the 11 public domain states; present by invitation were land users, state school administrators, a representative of the Council of Interstate Public Land Counties and the assistant commissioner of the General Land Office, Joel David Wolfsohn.

#### THE "TWIN STATES"

In 1889, at a time when there were 38 states in the Union, North and South Dakota (both eligible then for statehood) were each very eager to be the 39th state admitted. When the time came for President Harrison to sign the proclamations, many important citizens of the two states appeared, each delegation seeking the honor of getting on the state rolls before the other.

According to the superintendent of the South Dakota history department, Will G. Robinson, the President's secretary helped solve the problem by placing the proclamations under a newspaper and shuffling them about "until he did not know one from the other." Then just enough of each was exhibited to permit the President to sign his name and thus grant statehood. They then were re-shuffled. Thus, declares Mr. Robinson, "no one knows which of the two is the 39th state. Among all the states, these are the only natural twins."



## FIREFIGHTING ON THE PLAINS

By M. RIORDAN

MANY GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE prairie fires occurred in the early days. So much were they to be dreaded that a truce was called between man and beast when flames swept across the plains. Even the Indian joined the whites in fighting their common enemy.

A prairie fire may start in various ways, but the blaze once kindled spreads with alarming rapidity. Soon flames are leaping to the sky, consuming everything before it—grass, animals, men. Because the cattlemen sustained great losses through fires on the range, the cowboys developed a certain method of procedure in fire fighting. This method—like many other helpful ideas in the cattle business—seems to have originated in Texas.

Because the great "Espuela," or "Spur" ranch which extended over thousands of acres of country had cow camps scattered throughout the lower Panhandle of northwest Texas and because it was so frequently the scene of these destructive fires in the 50's and 60's, it worked out a plan which proved most successful in fighting fires.

Sometimes the stampeding cattle gave the first alarm of the fire. A stampede was always bad news to the cowboys, but even more so at a time like this, for the stampeding herd would be difficult to turn or check, and would usually run until exhausted, to become an easy prey to the fire. In case such a movement had not started, the cowboys tried to avert a stampede by starting the cattle and keeping them moving. There was a possibil-

ity that they could skirt around one end of the wall of fire. A river nearby would be a godsend.

However, the first step was to get to the fire as quickly as possible. Sometimes that meant riding some distance, since in the old days, one ranch often comprised a small kingdom, so men from the same camps usually went in a squad together, the men splitting up in order to hit the fire line at a number of points simultaneously. However, in this type of firefighting, it was usually necessary to ride with the flames until ready for the attack. When the wall of flames was coming toward the camp, or the cattle, there was only one thing to do—drive the cattle away while the cowboys made a desperate attempt to put out the fire. Since they had no apparatus of any sort, usually not even water, the problem seemed unsurmountable. The only solution was to utilize whatever was at hand.

Mounted on their ponies the firefighters followed close in the rear of the cattle. If an unfortunate steer stumbled, he would be used, otherwise one would be shot, for some cattle had to be sacrificed to save the herd. However, the animal had to be killed early in the struggle or it proved a useless sacrifice.

The instant the animal was shot, four cowboys dismounted to cut up the car-

cass. Quickly and skillfully, they cut the body from head to rump. With the two halves spread out flat on the ground, two cowboys attached the ends of their lariats to each of the two hooves—two riders handled each half carcass. Then, mounting their ponies, they started toward the approaching fire dragging the carcass between them.

This was the simple fire fighting apparatus of the plains—fire engine, chemical, the entire fire fighting paraphernalia of the cowboy. On it the riders depended for extinguishing the approaching line of fire—this plus the nerve and skill of both rider and pony.

Firefighting was an ordeal for the cowponies, and not one pony in a dozen came through it, for when the blaze was reached, the two men plunge through the line of fire. Many horses, terrified and maddened by the searing flames and tortured by the smoke and heat refuse to make the plunge.

The two men, dragging their queer firefighting apparatus along the ground between them, watched for their opportunity to take advantage of the first favorable opening. They passed the points where the grass was high and dry and the blaze burned fiercely, for no horse or rider could pass through that inferno, looking for a point where the grass was shorter and thinner and where the fire burned low. Here one man shouted to his companion, and both spurred their horses to their top speed. Racing

down the line, they suddenly turned sharply to the right and came up facing the fire line. Close behind them were the rest of the firefighting squad, each ready to step in and take the position of danger, if needed.

The leader urged his horse forward—blindly, fiercely, giving the pony no time to turn or stampede. Straight toward the flames he dashed. However, some horses became too terrified to go on at this point.

\* \* \*

THE rider of the balky horse turns and quits the post of danger and responsibility, for there is no time to be wasted. Another rider close behind takes over.

"Come on, you speckled devil!" yells the rider, digging in his spurs. The tangled grass, twisted about his feet flares up in a bright blaze and lights the animal's distended nostrils and staring eyes. The scorching heat of the flames blisters the skin and singes the hair of both horse and rider.

The danger line is much too close for the second horse to be given an opportunity to retreat, or possibly was born of better parents, or was more used to the work at hand. At any rate, he plunges straight for the fire. Beyond the wall of scorching, crackling flames, there is a blackened, smoking area which seems to promise some relief from the smoke and the heat and the horse heads for this oasis in a mad gallop. Sometimes a horse stumbles, or steps into a hole, falling, never to rise again. Frequently, too, horses maddened with the pain and terror stampede wildly across the plains and even the best rider cannot check or turn them. Smoke-blinded and scorched with the flames and the heat, the cowboy must stick like a burr to his saddle, and guide his plunging, terrified mount back to the line of duty. With scorched faces and hands but without a moment's pause, the men must wheel their horses parallel to the blaze, and, straddling the fire line, dragging the bloody carcass over the blaze as fast as their horses can run, thus beating out and smothering the flames and preventing them from spreading.

One horseman holding the rope keeps to the windward of the flames and has been somewhat protected from the heat; he now rushes closer to the fire in order to give his companion a chance to fall back from the clouds of smoke and flame. Fanned by a hard wind, the flames leap 10 and 20 feet into the air, and banners of blazing prairie grass float on high, to strike the men on faces and hands.

The ponies try vainly to run away from the blistering flames, but they are held in an iron grasp, and guided firmly down the fire line. Tightening, and shortening the rope, and then running it out to full length, the riders continue their frenzied flight. At times they are almost overwhelmed by the smoke and flames bearing down on them, but a shifting of the wind, or a lessening of its intensity allows them to gather new

strength and energy to go on fighting.

Meanwhile the other two horsemen dragging the other beef half were traveling in the opposite direction, taking the other end of the fire. (For this work, if they had time to don them, the men usually wore jackets and leggings of duck, which material seemed more impervious to the flames than ordinary material, for they had to work right in the fire—just the length of their ropes from the blaze.)

The other riders following close behind had their own troubles, for the wind sweeps the smoke and flames toward them. They follow the bloody half of the carcass, which dragged along the grass extinguishes the fire better than water, for it smothers the flames by beating them to the ground. They watch for any sparks that have escaped the drag and with rolled slickers beat them out before they can kindle again. When a break is made in the line, these men divide their forces in order to beat out any flames that might spring up behind the fire "extinguisher." Unextinguished spots are sometimes left by the plunging of a scorched horse jerking the drag off the line of fire, or by its striking against a bunch of hard turf and jumping a blazing spot. The follow-up riders, going at full speed, lean from their saddles to beat out these orphan blazes. They worked so swiftly and follow so closely behind the drag that the flames had no time to branch out into a formidable fire again.

\* \* \*

SOMETIMES these fire lines were 20 miles or more in length, and many cowboys, having struck it at other points, were fighting all along the line, using

this same method. When the firefighters came together, they knew that the fire was extinguished all along the line.

Whenever water was nearby the fire might be fought with wet tow sacks, although the method just described was better—more rapid and efficient. True, there were casualties. Sometimes a rider swayed blindly in the saddle, then pitched head foremost to the ground. Half a dozen cowboys rushed to his aid and dragged him quickly to a place of safety. Men were often fatally burned, and horses were frequently killed or crippled; but in spite of these tragedies the fire was brought under control in most cases, and greater casualties and losses prevented.

Previous to the perfection of this method, vast herds of cattle were sometimes destroyed by prairie fires. In Texas alone, in one single year nearly 20,000 head of cattle were killed, and innumerable ranches and settlers' cabins burned. Even as late as the early 90's, prairie fires were so frequent and so destructive in the lower Panhandle of Texas, that in the late summer and fall it was unsafe for solitary cowboys to ride across the plains. If overtaken by a fire on the range, these lone riders had no choice but death. Loose herds were frequently at the mercy of the flames, for thousands of dollars worth of cattle and grass were destroyed yearly by fires on the plains.

Of all the dangers to be dreaded by man or beast, a prairie fire in the early days was the greatest disaster. It was only by the concerted action of ranchers and cowboys—the "firefighters of the plains"—that cattle and grass losses were held down.

## Idaho Cattlemen at Boise Convention



Some of the Idaho convention speakers. L. to r.—Ray V. Swanson, past president, Pocatello; C. L. Forsling, director of grazing, Salt Lake City; Ben Rice, regional forester, Ogden, Utah; A. B. Robertson, vice-president, Production Credit Corp., Spokane, Wash.; Earle G. Reed, general livestock agent, U. P., Ogden; American National Secretary F. E. Mollin, Denver; G. W. Hickman, acting dean, Idaho School of Agriculture, Moscow; Idaho Secretary Leon Weeks of Boise in the background.

ON APR. 11-12, BOISE WAS THE convention site of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association's 32nd annual assembly.

Clyde Starr of Salmon was elected to the presidency, Joe Nettleton of Murphy was named first vice-president and Dave P. Jones of Malad, second vice-president.

Designated to constitute the board of directors were Seth Burstedt of Challis; C. W. Feeley of Post Falls; D. I. Foreman of Oreana; A. B. Hall of Glenns Ferry; Carl Harris of Lewiston; Nels Hogan of Bancroft; E. U. McIntire of Kimberly; E. L. Newell of Ola; L. D. Nixon of Heath; A. D. Pierce of Malta;

# YOU SHOULD KNOW THIS

about

# ABERDEEN-ANGUS

## CATTLE

### HARDY, SUPERIOR FORAGERS . . .

Rangemen who have run Angus cow herds alongside those of other breeds report that their Blacks are superior foragers, stay out on the range later in the fall and go through the winter with less extra feed than cows of other breeds. Back of this is the fact that Angus originated in the rough, rugged country of northeastern Scotland where winters are severe and vegetation is sparse. Back of the Aberdeen-Angus is 400 years of selective breeding toward an animal that "can take it."

**American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association**

**W. H. TOMHAVE, Secretary**

**Union Stock Yards**

May, 1946

**Chicago 9, Illinois**

19

Ward Sewell of Lucile; John Snook of Baker; Ray Swanson of Pocatello; Van Ness Wallentine of Paris, and A. J. Zollinger of Mackay.

In one of the opening addresses before the members, President Ray V. Swanson of Pocatello stressed the importance of good organization and the need for the continued activities of the American National. In making his secretarial report, Leon Weeks of Boise discussed the work of the state association, in which membership during the past two years has shown a gratifying increase.

Also heard the first day were Grazing Director C. L. Forsling of Salt Lake City, Utah; Paul Etchepare of Swift & Co., Chicago; Herbert Chandler, president of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon; Seth Shaw of Farm Market Relations, Salt Lake; E. L. Potter, chief of the division of agricultural economics at Oregon State College, Corvallis.

On the second day Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National at Denver stingingly indicted price control officials for "discriminating against the American farmer and rancher" by expecting him to hold the line while a national policy of raising prices for manufacturers and allowing labor to seek higher wages is maintained.

Earle G. Reed, general livestock agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha; Regional Forester Ben Rice, Ogden, Utah; C. W. Hickman, acting dean of the Idaho College of Agriculture; John T. Caine III, general manager of the National Western Stock Show at Denver, and Wm. E. Welch, secretary of the Idaho Reclamation Association (speaking on the subject of the Columbia River Valley Authority) were also heard.

Citing expanding black market operations as evidence that OPA is "losing control of the wholesale and retail meat trade," the stockmen adopted a resolution urging that price controls on beef and beef products be discontinued and price ceilings raised to absorb the loss resulting from expected discontinuance of subsidies.

They also requested that the President set in motion machinery to create a cattle commission for administering brand laws, and authorize taxation of the industry to finance it.

Approved or recommended were the return of the federal meat inspection department to the BAI; lifting of price controls on protein concentrates; speeded-up schedules by railroads in the hauling of livestock; adoption of a state fish and game commission policy to require consent of land owners or grazing permittees in areas involved before game is transferred; legislation for the establishment of herd districts in a manner equitable and fair to users of the public domain, and cooperative extension of the wildlife management program.

Opposed was passage of the congressional bill which would give title on all public grazing lands to the states. Opposed also was the Columbia Valley Authority.

Of special interest was the organization, in the course of the two-day convention, of the Idaho Cow Belles. Officers elected to head this new group are Mrs. Adin Hall of Glenns Ferry, president; Mrs. Seth Burstedt of Challis, vice-president; Mrs. Ralph Gedney of Boise, secretary-treasurer.

Winding up what was reported as the best cattlemen's meeting ever held in Idaho, an evening banquet drew an attendance of 400 persons. The featured speaker for this event was A. B. Robertson, vice-president of the Production Credit Corporation at Spokane, Wash.

ford, second vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Willcox, secretary-treasurer (re-election).

The resolutions adopted by the members asked railroads to cooperate in fire prevention along right of ways and that right of way fences be kept in good condition to avert accidents to stock; recommended expansion of the animal husbandry department of the state university to keep pace with Arizona's livestock industry. In addition, the stockmen asked the federal government to transfer to the state such lands as are not needed for military purposes or commercial timber, parks or monuments, and requested state game interests to recognize property rights when hunting on the ranges.

In the May 12 meeting of the Kern County Branch, California Cattlemen's Association, officers re-elected for the coming year include Dave Snedden of Bakersfield, president; Carl Carver of Delano, vice-president, and Mrs. M. L. Follansbee of Bakersfield, secretary. The board of directors was enlarged to include nine members instead of the former five: Messrs. Snedden and Carver and Carl Melcher; Louis Rochford, Bakersfield; Mert Weatherwax, Caliente; Chas. Silicz, Isabella; Carl Twisselman, McKittrick; John Weldon, Caliente, and Wm. E. Lavers, Glennville.

Among matters brought up for discussion were plans for increasing membership of the association.

Members of the Plumas-Tahoe Cattlemen's Association (California) recently re-elected incumbent officers of the organization: Bob Gee, president; Clif McMillan, secretary; Jim Scott, Henry Gravier and Milton Rogers, executive committeemen. Topics covered in general discussion and by speakers included range and trail conditions, grub control, livestock diseases, market and feed conditions, forest grazing and brush burning.

The annual convention of the Washington Cattlemen's Association will open at Omak on May 17 and run through the 18th. Following a cowboy breakfast the meeting will swing into high with a program of speeches and open discussions and will close with an exhibition of steer roping and horse bucking contests the afternoon of the 18th.

At the Mar. 19-20 meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association in Albuquerque (reported in the April PRODUCER) that organization boasted a membership in excess of 3,500. Fewer than 400 members were on the rolls in 1938.

More than 150 cattlemen attended a six-county meeting at Gilroy, Calif., on Apr. 20. Represented were Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties.

The program included, after speeches



Past presidents of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association who attended the convention. L. to r.—Ray V. Swanson, Pocatello; R. J. Hawes, Twin Falls; A. R. Babcock, Moore; Max Cohn, Pocatello; Albert Campbell, New Meadows.



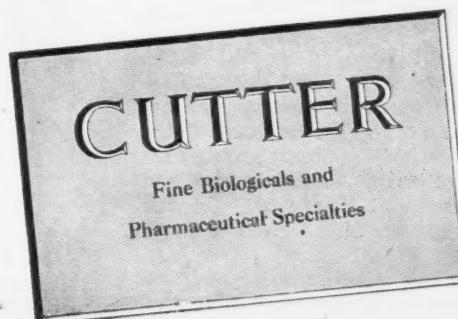
## How much are you willing to spend to protect your livestock investment?

Any difference in cost per dose of vaccine is peanuts upside of your investment in livestock. The real question to ask is, "How *much protection* am I buying?"

You simply can't judge a vaccine on price alone. If it fails to protect your livestock from disease, it's expensive—no matter how *little* it costs. If, like a Cutter vaccine, it really does a job—your dollar buys sound security..

*Fact is, Cutter gives you more effective stock disease controls at a sensible price.* Here's why: We make biologicals for humans as well as animals. And our livestock vaccines get the same meticulous care as the products which protect you and your family—every care that science can take to insure safety and potency!

That's why Cutter products do a job—why stockmen who are *really* thrifty insist on Cutter to protect animals worth hundreds, sometimes thousands, on the hoof. Why not follow their lead? *Your animals are worth it!* Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California.



of welcome by Mayor George Milius and Jere W. Sheldon, president of the Santa Clara group which played host, addresses by Dr. George H. Hart of the division of animal husbandry, University of California; Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National at Denver; E. Floyd Forbes, president and general manager of the Western States Meat Packers Association.

In mid-afternoon, a meat cutting demonstration by Don P. Tyler of the National Livestock and Meat Board was followed by the scheduled talks of Buryl J. Jones, extension specialist in agronomy at the University of California; Secretary Dan C. McKinney of the California Cattlemen's Association, and a general discussion from the floor.

Leroy Rankin, president of the California Cattlemen's Association, presided over the evening dinner with which the meeting was concluded. The dinner speaker was Dr. Rollin Reeves of Salinas.

Albert Mitchell, Bell Ranch, N. M., was named to succeed R. L. Underwood, Wichita Falls, Tex., as president of the American Quarter-Horse Association at the annual meeting of the executive committee of that organization. John C. Burns, Ft. Worth, was named executive secretary, and offices of the association will be moved from Eagle Pass, Tex., to Ft. Worth. Mr. Mitchell said the association has 25 states and 11 foreign countries represented in its 986 members.

Local, state and national problems held the attention of more than 100 persons who attended an early April meeting of the Amador-El Dorado-Sacramento County Livestock Association at Sacramento. President Stanley Van Vleck presided, and speakers included Dr. George H. Hart, Vard Sheppard, Ralph H. Taylor, Fred Crone-miller, Hamilton Hintz and John Guthrie, vice-president of the California Cattlemen's Association. The day ended with a dinner dance.

Fifty Park County Stock Growers Association members meeting in Livingston, Mont., in early April elected Dr. F. M. Nelson, Livingston, president; R. W. Pepper, Wilsall, vice-president; P. H. Gilbert, Clyde Park, treasurer, and E. T. Johnson, secretary. On the program, chairwoman by President Nelson, were Montana Stock Growers Association secretary, E. A. Phillips, state veterinarian, Dr. W. J. Butler, and others.

William B. Wright, Deeth, Nev., president of the American National Live Stock Association, at a meeting held recently in Marfa urged ranchmen of the Big Bend section to campaign against the Office of Price Administration and other "government dominance" in the livestock industry. Mr. Wright pointed out that there is sufficient meat to supply the nation's demand and that any price increase resulting from lifting of

OPA would be temporary. Regarding the black market, Mr. Wright said that little such activity existed on the producer's level, but beyond that level, "conditions are disgraceful. The consumer is losing."

F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colo., executive secretary of the American National, addressed the group.

More than 200 ranchers from a half-dozen cattle producing counties attended the session, preceded by a barbecue. Sponsor of the meeting was the Highland Hereford Breeders Association, of which Hayes Mitchell is president; C. E. Miller, vice-president, and J. D. Motley, secretary. District Judge H. O. Metcalfe delivered the address of welcome.

The 79th annual convention of the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association bids fair to be an interesting one, according to a report of Secretary B. F. Davis at Denver. The meeting, to be held June 20-22 at Canon City, Colo., will bring to the stockmen a group of authoritative speakers on subjects of import to the industry. Included are Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National; President Roy M. Green of

Colorado A & M College; L. M. Pexton, president of Denver Union Stock Yard Company; A. A. Blakley, president of the Denver and national livestock exchanges; George F. Dodge, president of the Colorado State Planning Commission; Charles Brannan, assistant secretary of agriculture. Also invited to appear on the program are Oscar Chapman, under secretary of the interior; Clyde F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service, and W. L. Dutton, chief of the Forest Service division of range management.

In California, the Monterey County Cattlemen's Association has elected Roy Bray president; Bill Bramers, vice-president; Jim Pettit, secretary. Irvine Armstrong has been re-elected to directorship on the California Cattlemen's Association.

Directors of the Sandhills Feeder Cattle Producers have set the annual meeting of their organization for May 31-June 1 at North Platte, Nebr.

In a recent meeting at Valentine, the directors wrote to OPA Chief Paul Porter urgently recommending that subsidies be removed by July 1; that price



Some of the officers of the Kansas Live Stock Association, pictured during that organization's convention, Mar. 12-14 at Wichita. L. to r. (seated)—F. M. Arnold, Emporia, past president and charter member; Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green, newly elected president; Will J. Miller, Topeka, secretary-treasurer and past president; Dr. L. L. Jones, Garden City, retiring president; H. E. Floyd, Topeka, public relations director and editor of Kansas Stockman. (Standing) E. A. Stephenson, Bucklin, director; Chas. E. Waugh, Weskan, director; Earl Kielhorn, Cambridge, director; Herb J. Barr, Leoti, director; Fred W. Heine, Lucas, new vice-president.



Framing resolutions at the recent Kansas convention. Around the table, l. to r. are these Kansans: Wayne Rogler; Francis H. Arnold, Ashland; Ed C. Robbins, Belvidere; Jim Tomson, Jr., Wakarusa; E. A. Stephenson; H. M. Marriott, Eureka; C. E. Aubel, Manhattan; Chas. E. Waugh, and Dr. L. L. Jones.

# SERVING MANY MASTERS

Meat packers are required to serve not one, not two, but **four** masters:

- (1) They must be the marketing agents for livestock producers,
- (2) They must be buying agents and manufacturers for consumers,
- (3) They must provide satisfactory jobs, steady employment and "Social Security" for their workers, and finally
- (4) They must conduct their business so as to earn a fair return on the money invested in it.

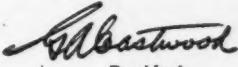
In serving these four masters, there are these three requisites: (1) Livestock must be obtained in adequate amount and at prices which bear a definite relationship to the prices of the finished products, (2) An operating personnel, competent to do a good job in a highly competitive field, must be built up and maintained, (3) Sales outlets and an efficient sales organization must be developed.

Occasionally, consumers interested chiefly in quality and low prices overlook the problems in-

herent in buying at prices which will encourage livestock production, and in maintaining an efficient organization.

Also occasionally, producers interested chiefly in profitable prices and ease in marketing overlook the problems inherent in maintaining efficient operating and sales organizations and in meeting the price and quality demands of a very exacting consuming public.

No packer, however, can remain in business unless he meets all three requisites. Armour and Company has succeeded in meeting these requirements for three-fourths of a century and that is why Armour and Company has constantly progressed and has constantly increased its capacity to serve producers and consumers.

  
President

**ARMOUR and Company**

ceilings, if continued, be raised in the full amount of subsidies; that hampering regulations against legitimate processors be done away with; that activities against black marketing be concentrated in offending regions; and that all rulings be clarified to encourage feedlot production.

A number of men associated with the livestock industry in this country recently attended the annual convention of the Southwestern States and Republic of Mexico Livestock Sanitary Association at Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. Chief aim of the meeting was the working out of various livestock health problems confronting the two nations and the promotion of uniform rules and regulations affecting the interstate movement of livestock.

The first rural aviation conference to be held in Colorado will be conducted at Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, on July 16. At that time the flyers will organize a Flying Farmers and Ranchers Club, elect officers, draw up a constitution and by-laws and name delegates to represent the state at the first annual meeting of the National Flying Farmers Association, Stillwater, Okla., Aug. 2. Clubs have already been formed in Oklahoma and Nebraska.

## Ask Control End

(Continued from Page 8)

Removal of the ceilings and subsidies would be a shock to the feeders, he said, "but, if it is necessary to take a reduction in price for our fat cattle, we are willing and anxious to take our loss now when the industry can stand it to get back to a free economy."

Reese Van Vranken, cattle feeder of Kalamazoo County, Michigan, a member of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee and OPA's advisory committee, said that the "recommendations of the advisory board have had little or no effect upon the policy of OPA."

Uncertainty has been the big worry of the cattle feeder under the OPA, he declared. He doubted that there would be runaway prices on live cattle if controls were removed. "The law of supply and demand is already operating in the black market. We think that if the meat being marketed in illegitimate trade, with its extremely wide margins of profit, could be put through regular channels, the consumer would be paying no more than he does now buying meat with an average mark-up of at least 20 per cent above ceilings."

The witness described the use of feed for livestock fattening and cited the consumption of veal—largest on record in recent years—as a wastage of roughage and feed. "Many of these veal calves were beef-bred and should have been turned into 1,000-pound steers and heifers, utilizing the tremendous quantities of grass and other waste grains that have been available in recent years."

## Neckyoke Jones Sez:



Some folks goes in fer mountin climbin' and goes places which would spook a mountain goat. Some goes in fer artic explorin'—an' some fellers enters rodeos an' tops broncks or bulldogs a steer. Some runs fer Congress . . . so they is all kinda idees as to how to earn a honest dollar. Now me, I wudden't be a seniter or a repersentitive fer all the chips in the pile. A congressman, it seems to me, is a most unhappy feller. Noboddy ever writes him a letter unlessem they have a howl a-comin' or unlessem they want somethin' done. Iffen someone pats him on the back, he figgers they are jest lookin' fer a soft spot to stick the knife. Now, really them there boys in Washington is purty bizzzy—an' I kinda have a idee that they know more'n anybody else down there jest what the home folks wants. A bureycrat is differunt—he don't know what folks want, an' he don't care.

About 10 or 12 year ago, Congress got lazy and figgered on passin' the buck to the bureycrats. The bureycrats took it serious-like and purty soon, the first thing we know, they had dog gone near took over the outfit. Folks begun to rawhide the senters an' repersentitives, an' you gotta admit, they have got busy an' are turnin' a lot of bureycrats out to grass. When you come to think of it our Congress fellers is about the only ones we kin look to, to keep the spread runnin' along the lines it was laid out to run.

The way these Congress fellers has rared up over the meat bizness an' the black market an' OPA kinda makes me think there is still somethin' to this here sayin' of let the people rule. Now 3 cents ain't much and five minnits time with a pensil is worth the effort. It's all right to build a fire under 'em onct in a while—but a slap on the back will also git results.—F. H. S.

PS. Presydent Truman sez Amerikins waste enough food to feed all Europe. This kinda stacks up as a wild bit of talk. He don't know how much food folks does or does not waste. I know plenty good folks who don't waste much. I seen a buildin' the other day full of wheat, bustin' out at the corners, on a abandoned place. The mice, gophers an' chipmunks was sure playin' hob with the wheat. They was a sign on this here buildin' readin' "EVER NORMAL GRANARY—Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture!"

"There is no alternative except to do away with OPA regulations, as they have shown that their rules are impracticable and unenforceable," he concluded.

## Black Markets Take Over

Paul C. Smith, Swift & Co., and R. G. Haynie, Wilson & Co., appeared as packer witnesses to show how price control has injured the meat industry, handicapped the packing business, interfered with the operations of producers and feeders and hampered the legitimate retail distribution of meat. Their testimony pictured a stupendous black market.

These black markets, according to a booklet issued by the American Meat Institute, are costing American consumers one and a quarter billion dollars a year, which, together with the cost of subsidies, makes the total cost of meat price control more than two billion dollars a year in excess of the legal ceiling prices.

Meat price facts, says the Institute booklet, also shows that (1) in 11 cities, coast to coast, over-ceiling prices are charged in five out of six stores on over two-thirds of the meat sold; (2) over 15,000,000 meat consumers are paying \$1.20 for a legal \$1 worth of meat, or a tax of 29 per cent on meat that is black; (3) that the situation is getting worse, since in Washington on Feb. 27-28 meat prices were 9 per cent over ceiling while on Mar. 26-27 they were 19 per cent over ceiling.

Representing the retailers was George R. Dressler, of the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers. He said: "There is no such thing as price control. Black marketeering and tie-in sales are prevalent everywhere. For three years we have tried to regulate and correct regulations, and it is still a failure. The time has come to eliminate it."

In the meantime, the House by a vote of 355 to 42 passed a measure to extend price control—with amendments (1) to extend the law only nine months, (2) that no maximum price be set that does not reflect cost of production and a reasonable profit, (3) that the price administrator report to Congress by Oct. 1, 1946, on plans for liquidating OPA, (4) setting forth rules under which price controls will be removed, (5) to strike out provisions for subsidies on meat and livestock and raise ceilings, (6) to provide that OPA could not reduce wholesale trade discounts or normal mark-ups prevailing Mar. 2, 1942, in setting prices of any wholesale industry whose principal sales in 1939-41 were on commodities the production of which was reduced during the war by 75 per cent below 1939-41.

Cattle were first brought to the Western Hemisphere by Christopher Columbus in 1495.

A new oat known as the "Clinton" is said by representatives of the Department of Agriculture to be highly disease-resistant. It is said to be "more completely smut and rust resistant than any varieties previously developed."

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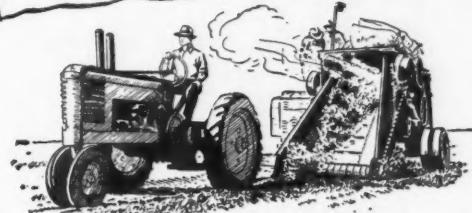
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# IDEAS from a neighbor's farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.



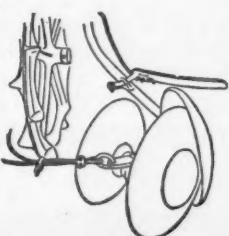
**NOW PEANUTS  
"COME CLEAN"  
QUICKER**

peanut vines are lifted by the pick-up part of Mr. Brejcha's tractor-pulled machine and fed into the thrasher. In one continuous operation the nuts are bagged, the straw left.



## VINE HOE THAT "THINKS" DOES STRAIGHT-LINE JOB

E. S. Thompson of Strathmore, California, figured out this special vine hoe to permit maximum one-direction cultivation in vineyards, orchards (except low-hanging citrus) and along fences. Trigger on arm ahead of discs contacts grape vine, tree trunk or fence post. This contact operates a clutch, which pulls discs away from obstacle without interrupting forward movement. Note cable on pulley running from discs to clutch. Extra shield disc increases area cultivated without injury to vines or trees. Hoe gets weeds where ordinary machine tools can't operate.



## CHOP, CHOP, CHOP AND THE ORCHARD'S CLEANED UP!

This strange mechanism is a portable orchard brush cutter designed by S. P. Stow of Goleta, California. Built in his ranch shop, the brush cutter is mounted on the rear of a light truck, powered with a Chevrolet engine. It chops brush into small pieces which can easily be disced into ground. With this brush cutter two men can do the work of a four man crew hauling out the old way, and do it slicker and quicker. New model now being built will be even more powerful — also self-propelled.

**A GOOD SAFEWAY IDEA IS  
"CHANNEL ICING" FOR PRODUCE**



Recently a representative of Safeway's Easwest Produce Company advised a grower-shipper to try "channel icing" in reefer cars, in addition to top icing and standard refrigeration. (Sketch here shows new "channel icing" method — cakes of ice down center of reefer.) The produce — corn, in this case — arrived in tip-top condition. Growers benefit when produce gets to market fresh and flavorful, for then consumers gladly buy more. Safeway food experts constantly "keep an eye out" for improved methods which can help growers and shippers.

- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market . . . with no brokerage fees
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can increase their consumption

**SAFEWAY — the neighborhood  
grocery stores**

## Washington Notes

### CATTLE AND BEEF COMMITTEE REORGANIZED

Members of the re-organized Cattle and Beef Industry Committee, which is a committee made up of four representatives each of the four segments of the cattle industry — primary producers, feeders, processors and retailers—include these men for the producer section: William B. Wright, Deeth, Nev., president of the American National Live Stock Association, chairman; Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Ariz., former president of the American National; C. W. Floyd, Sedan, Kans., cattleman, and Bryant Edwards, Henrietta, Tex., cattleman. Feeder representatives are W. D. Farr, Greeley, Colo.; Reese R. Van Vranken, Climax, Mich.; Ben Brumley, McComb, Ohio, and Paul Thompson, Clinton, Ind.

### LEGISLATIVE GROUP TO WASHINGTON

The legislative committee of the American National Live Stock Association met in late April in Washington to confer with government officials in sanitary problems recently stirred up by the imports of bulls to Mexico from Brazil in violation of a U. S.-Mexico treaty. A. A. Smith, Sterling, Colo., chairman of the committee, appeared before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in the matter of extension of the price control act. Other members of the committee are Loren C. Bamert, Ione, Cal.; P. E. Williams, Davenport, Fla.; R. J. Hawes, Twin Falls, Ida.; and S. C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo.

### OPA ADVISORS REBEL

OPA joint advisory group on cattle, hog, beef and pork industries in a Chicago meeting on Apr. 15 adopted a resolution unanimously opposing a slaughter controls proposal which OPA had submitted to the group a day earlier, and unanimously recommending that subsidies and price controls be immediately removed from the livestock and meat industry. The resolution declared full legitimate production to be the only answer to both inflation and the black market problems and pointed out that OPA's "hold-the-line" price is pure fiction, with the cost of price control on meat now in excess of 2 billion dollars a year over and above OPA retail ceiling prices.

### FEED NEEDS

The American Feed Manufacturers Association, pointing out that current feed shortages may be expected to worsen between now and July, stated in April: "Feed manufacturers are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain the ingredients they need, and probably will be able to fill only about 50 to 70 per cent

of their customers' demands in May." The report added that because of "too many farm animals and both a shortage and maldistribution of grain and other feed ingredients" careful planning and careful feeding would be necessary during the next 90 days.

Evidence of the widespread stringency of the feed situation could be found in a report from Oregon that the state's farming industry would be dangerously affected unless wheat shipments from the Northwest were halted at once. Members of dairy, livestock and poultry industries, in emergency session at Portland, estimated more than \$1,000,000 in damages to agriculture if present federal plans for shipment of 6,000,000 bushels of northwestern wheat go through. . . . In Colorado, P. A. Archambault, feedstuffs broker, spoke for feeders there when he protested to Senators Johnson and Millikin that the Centennial State had been entirely left off the April list of protein allocations.

### QUOTAS AGAIN

On Apr. 25 an announcement came from OPA and the Department of Agriculture that wartime controls on slaughtering would again become effective on the 28th. The measure was taken in a "share the livestock" plan, according to Secretary Clinton Anderson, and provides that meat plants may butcher as many cattle and calves each month as during the corresponding month in 1944. This does not apply to hogs, however, of which they may slaughter only 80 per cent as much as in 1944. A further pro-

vision of the order would withhold subsidies from any violators of the new quota regulations.

The new ruling will, in effect, cut operations of smaller, newer plants which have increased slaughter to such an extent that "they have upset normal meat distribution and have made it difficult to enforce price ceilings," government officials said. (Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the American Meat Institute, recently declared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry that "in 1939 . . . the census reported there were 1,492 meat packing establishments. . . . In July, 1945, the Department of Agriculture reported there were 26,665 commercial slaughterers.")

### NEW MARKETS

A group of senators which includes Hugh Butler of Nebraska has sponsored a bill aimed at the development of new markets and new uses for agricultural commodities, and the elimination of spoilage, deterioration or wastage of such commodities. These objectives are to be achieved by developing, through government assistance, new or improved methods for producing, storing, marketing and processing agricultural commodities and the products that can be obtained from them. The bill would provide for research work, experiments, tests and demonstrations by private and government agencies, state or federal, to prove out the practical application of discoveries and theories.

### LAND TO STATES

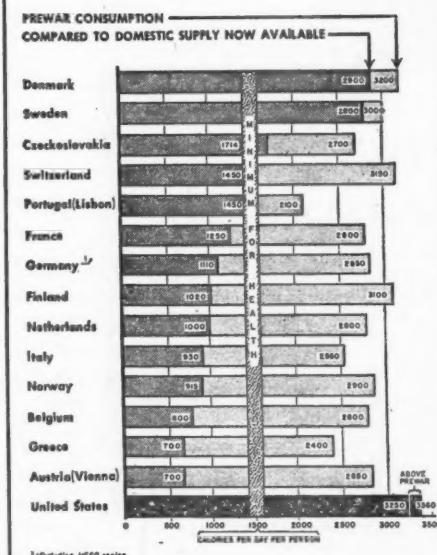
A bill introduced by Senator Robertson (Wyoming) would turn over to states the public lands and their minerals. The measure would require states to grant the same preference in lands within grazing districts as are given in the Taylor Act. It excepts from the grant lands reserved by Congress for national forest purposes but provides for a commission to determine which of the government lands are best suited for grazing or agriculture and which for timber or for the purpose withdrawn. One of the sections provides that the "lands granted to any state shall be subject to lease, sale or other disposition, as the legislature may determine." Leases for grazing shall not be for longer than 10 years.

### HOMESTEADING

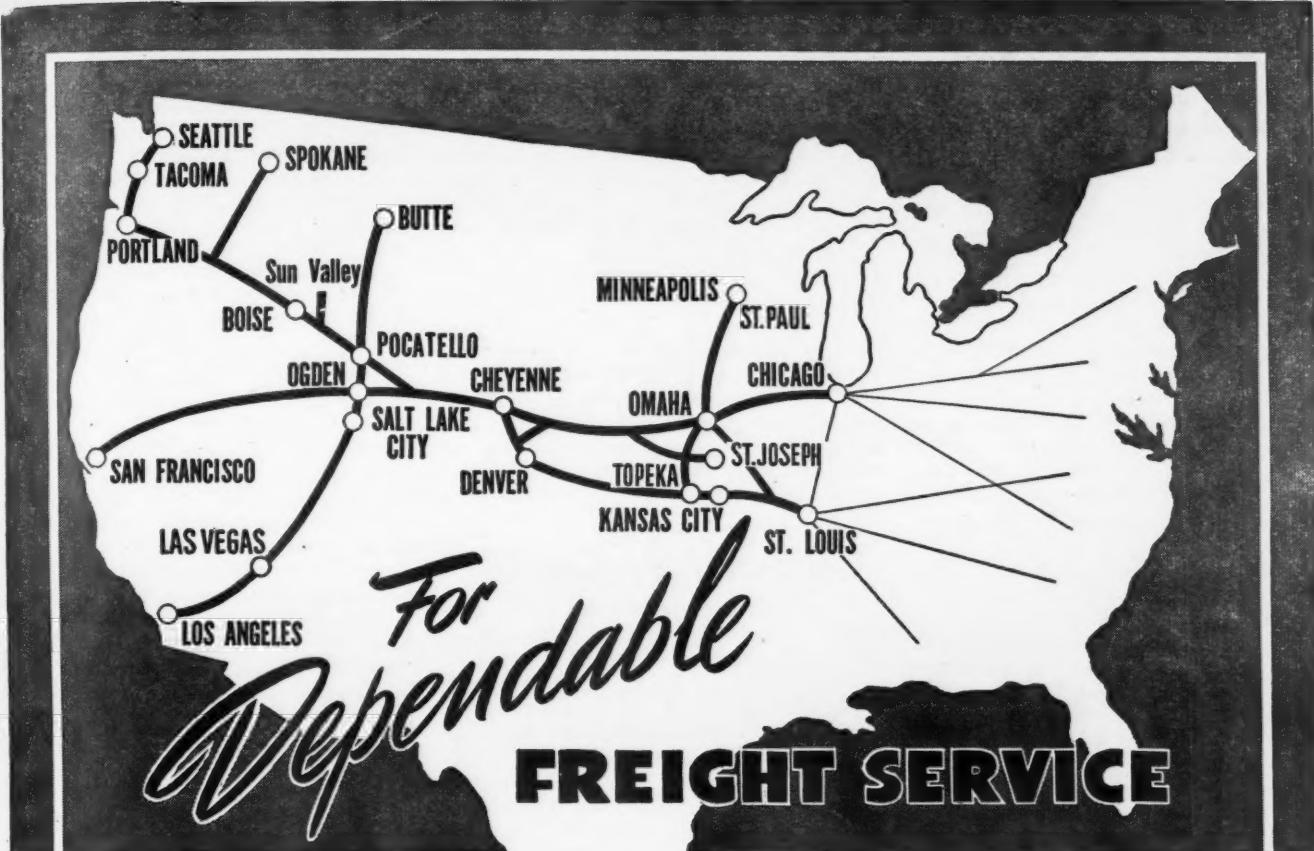
President Truman's order dated Mar. 4 indicating that public lands previously withdrawn from homestead entry were again available for homesteading was actually an order restoring the homesteading situation which existed prior to the issuance of a withdrawal order in September, 1945, the purpose of which was to prevent land containing deposits of radioactive minerals from passing out of government ownership. The new order again permits homesteading of available lands which are held suitable for agricultural purposes.

### WHY EUROPE NEEDS OUR HELP

**While U. S. eats more than ever in history, Europe has less than half pre-war supply. Without help, only three countries have minimum for health; at least five would face starvation.**



Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion chart



**FOR ALL SHIPPERS**—the Union Pacific Railroad provides . . .

A Strategic Middle Route that unites the East with the Mid-West, Intermountain and all Pacific Coast states.

Modern operating facilities, equipment and motive power include the famous "Big Boys," super-powered locomotives designed to meet industry's heaviest demands.

Union Pacific also has long been renowned for its well-ballasted steel highway, specially constructed for

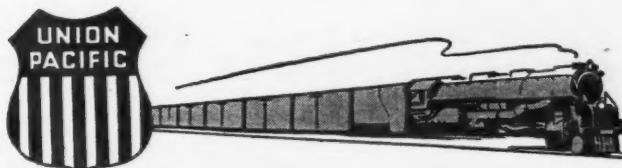
smooth, safe operation of freight traffic at high speed.

General agency offices are located in metropolitan cities, coast to coast, with a staff of experienced traffic men trained to assist you and other shippers in effectively meeting your transportation problems.

For dependable, on-the-job freight service—

*Be Specific—  
say "Union Pacific"*

★ *Union Pacific will, upon request, furnish information about available industrial and mercantile sites in the territory it serves. Address Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebraska.*



*The Progressive*

**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD**  
*The Strategic Middle Route*

## Pressure Groups

(Continued from Page 7)

or so, devoted to the testimony of every possible advocate of the legislation which can be drummed up from the various government agencies which by any stretch of the imagination might be considered interested in the particular matter at hand. Then when it comes time for the hearings to be extended to the layman—which should be the real purpose after all of such hearings—the chairman suddenly gets in a terrible sweat and every effort is made to cut down the time allowed to witnesses to tell their story. Sometimes toward the close of the hearing witnesses are limited to five or 10 minutes, entirely inadequate even to begin to tell their story.

Any such investigation would show that the greatest pressure group today, the greatest propaganda mill in the history of the world, is the government itself. All during the war and since the war the great need for saving paper has been stressed, and school children all over the country have done a wonderful job of collecting waste paper. Yet, while magazines, newspapers and in fact every type of publication, as well as the manufacturers of other paper products, have been seriously curtailed in their supplies, the government itself has wasted paper flagrantly. There is no trade association of any importance in the country which does not receive several waste baskets full daily of propaganda from a dozen different government bureaus.

Another feature which has been a development of the era referred to above has been the government witnesses who take with them to the hearing room their own "cheering" sections. Vigorous applause by paid members of the staff of the agency in question is supposed to impress the committee with the strength

of the arguments delivered by the spokesman on the stand.

The tremendous growth in the personnel of every department in Washington since the days before the war attest to the need of a thorough housecleaning. We need less government in business, less executive interference with the making of laws on Capitol Hill and less talk about pressure groups which have a perfect right to use every legitimate means of informing members of Congress of the needs of their particular industries. If they overstep legitimate means, then curbs would be in order; but let's first curb the people who are the real offenders and who in an executive capacity are trying to usurp the power and duties of the legislative branch of the government.

## California's Cattle

(Continued from Page 11)

bailies. Americans and other non-Mexican settlers attracted by the stories related by returning traders made the long voyage to California. Not a few petitioned the Mexican authorities for land grants and set themselves up in the cattle business. By 1840 cattle ranged the plains and foothills from San Francisco to San Diego in almost an unending stream. Some 80 ranches were recorded in the Bay region, 30 near Los Angeles, 95 in the vicinity of Monterey, 20 near Villa Branciforte, 20 surrounding Santa Barbara and 17 around San Diego.

### An Era of Wild Cattle

The Mexican herds ranged over a constantly expanding area, with considerable numbers finding their way into remote districts where they virtually became wild cattle. As the stock became wilder and more hardy their flesh became tougher, a circumstance not inimical to the interests of the ranchers who

primarily sought heavier and unblemished hides rather than beef. One pioneer American cattleman—John S. Hittel—who gained large holdings in the latter years of the Mexican period described California cattle as:

"... Mouse dun and brindle colors, almost infallible signs of 'scrub' blood, are most frequent. ... Their legs are thin and long, their noses sharp, their forms graceful, their horns long, thin and wide-spread; and they have the same duskiness about the nostrils and eyes as the deer. ... The cows are small and do not fatten readily, produce little milk and their meat is not so tender and juicy as that of the American cattle."

Larkin, the American consul at Monterey, noted in his correspondence that in 1846 as many hides were being shipped from California as during the height of the mission period and estimated that an energetic and capable American with from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in cash and a well-selected land grant could readily start a profitable ranching operation. So many immigrants to California took this advice that by the end of the Mexican period—1847—the range-cattle industry was well on its way to passing into the hands of the foreign ranchers.

(To be continued)

## Oregon Stockmen Seek Better Theft Laws

By Gibbons Clark

A tightening of Oregon's stock theft prevention laws is expected to be sought during the 1947 term of that state's legislature, with amendments proposed in connection with livestock and poultry brands and marks. A previous legislature passed the "gasoline cowboy" law at the request of stockmen in eastern Oregon. Following the work of the theft investigators authorized under that law it is stated that livestock thefts common in every section of eastern and central



One of many variations in wonderful California—sparse grazing but good cattle.

Oregon in the early days have been materially reduced. It has not yet been determined whether added funds for employment of more investigators will be asked.

One possible loophole in present laws concerns public sales rings which have mushroomed throughout Oregon during the past few years. No brand inspection is required at such sales where the stock neither enters nor leaves the county. Thus the purchaser may become the innocent victim of a theft case and may lose his purchased animal because the sales ring owner or manager is merely an agent. Another weakness in the present law is said to be the provision that all brands in use must be registered with the state agricultural department—a ruling with which cattlemen do not always comply, making it practically impossible to prove ownership when thefts occur.

## Spraying in Full Swing

Chase County (Kans.) cattlemen had sprayed 10,800 head of cattle and horses and 500 hogs for lice, up to Apr. 1. L. E. Croy, county agent, declares an intensive campaign will also be waged for fly control by the use of DDT. . . . In Carbon County, Utah, the cattle and horse growers' association is co-operating in spraying cattle under sponsorship of the agriculture extension service. County Agent A. Fullmer Allred said recently that newly purchased spraying equipment has arrived for the purpose. . . . Dr. M. H. Muma, extension entomologist, and W. W. Derrick, extension livestockman, of Nebraska's state agriculture extension service, have completed exhibitions in 28 counties, as a result of which some 50,000 cattle have been given rotenone spray treatments.

## ANGUS CROSSBREEDING TESTS

Animal industry bureau workers at the Iberia Livestock Experimental Farm, Jeanerette, La., have recently reported tentative findings in a new series of crossbreeding trials, aimed to determine economic breeding principles for beef raising in the Gulf Coastal Plains Area. Based on a use of 26 mature purebred Angus cows mated to bulls of various types, the tests would appear to show that the resulting hybrid calves do well. Breed of the sire was found to be significantly associated with weight of calves at birth.

## U. S. FARMS GETTING BIGGER

The area of the average American farm has grown nearly one-tenth in the past five years, from 174 acres in 1940 to slightly more than 190 acres in 1945. With about 86,000 fewer farms, there are nearly 82,000,000 more acres in farms. The preliminary totals are now 1,143,000,000 acres comprising 6,011,000 farms, compared with 1,061,000,000 acres and 6,097,000 farms in 1940.—AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

May, 1946

# See How Hidden Hunger Can Rob You of Livestock Profits

## What is Hidden Hunger?

Hidden hunger is a maddening desire for certain essential elements not ordinarily supplied in feed. As a result, livestock eat excessively in relation to gains in weight and waste protein. Rough hides, low milk production, thin fleece, excessive rooting, unsatisfactory gains in weight are all signs of it.

Hidden Hunger is often directly due to lack of salt.

Just because livestock get all the feed they can eat, doesn't necessarily mean that they're well fed.

Often they're hungry with a hunger they can't seem to satisfy . . . a craving so strong that they eat excessively . . . and still fail to make the economical gains that mean satisfactory profits.

Often it takes only salt, fed Free Choice, to satisfy this hidden hunger, with savings in feed costs like those below.



## Actual Tests of PURDUE UNIVERSITY Prove the Value of Salt Free Choice

SALT is the most essential of all minerals. But just how essential, from the dollars and cents standpoint was again proved when Purdue University tabulated the results of its now famous salt experiment on hogs.

During the summer of 1945, two lots of 14 hogs, each hog averaging 90 pounds were fed identical rations consisting of shelled yellow corn, a protein supplement and a mineral mixture self fed. Lot No. 1 got no salt whereas Lot No. 2 got Salt Free Choice.

The difference made by this salt was a saving of \$3.85 in feed costs per hundred pounds of gain.

Salt can make such savings because of the close relationship that exists between it and the digestion and assimilation of protein and fats.

Salt supplies chlorine for hydrochloric acid without which proteins are not digested but wasted. It also supplies sodium needed in bile for the digestion of fats. It is important to blood, to nerves, to muscles.

For best results, feed Morton's Free Choice Salt. Then each animal can eat as much or as little as it wants and needs. Be sure to ask for Morton's Salt, the first choice of farmers and feeders everywhere.



This 40-page booklet, shows why salt helps livestock make faster gains . . . shows how best to feed salt to beef cattle, dairy cows, hogs, sheep, horses . . . gives plans for salt feeders. Every livestock owner needs a copy. Write today. Mailed FREE. Morton Salt Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.



MORTON SALT COMPANY CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

THE  
**Secretary Reports**  
 By F. E. M.

The revolt in Congress against OPA is the direct result of the unsound policy adopted by the government immediately following the end of the war. Wages were pushed up "to increase buying power." Then economists, carefully trained in the art of producing statistics to fit the current need, solemnly asserted that these wage increases could be absorbed without increasing prices. After six months' delay, it finally was admitted that this was not true. Then came another error. Prices were to be permitted to advance, but food prices still were to be held down. Chester Bowles, as he was about to retire from OPA, told the House Banking and Currency Committee that the farmers of America must cooperate to that end to prevent inflation.

The American way has always been to treat everyone alike. The idea of having one policy for industry and labor, and another for agriculture, is new to our system of government. It will not work until we accept dictatorship. Congress is to be congratulated for calling a halt.

Bowles and Porter, new chief of OPA, paint a black picture of what will happen if the amendments adopted by the House are not eliminated. Perhaps there will be some degree of inflation, but not to the exaggerated extent they predict.

**Wagon Wizard**  
 By Howard Haynes

The roundup hands planned a joke on the new man hired to drive the chuck-wagon. The night before his first trip they took the wagon apart and scattered the pieces about camp. However, the joke back-fired when the dude turned out to be the son of an eastern wagon maker. He not only re-assembled the wagon, but could name every part.

In the lists below you will find disconnected two-word phrases of wagon parts such as "wagon tongue." Find in the second column the correct word to match the word of the first column. If you can't handle this job you should take off your ten-gallon hat to the wagon-smart dude.

1. Neck.....a. bolster
2. Double.....b. hub
3. Front.....c. rod
4. King.....d. hammer
5. End.....e. yoke
6. Wagon.....f. tree
7. Brake.....g. seat
8. Wheel.....h. box
9. Tool.....i. pin
10. Spring.....j. gate

(Answers on Page 41)

But if there is, remember that from the very beginning the administration has refused to follow a sound anti-inflation policy. You cannot fight inflation and feed it at the same time.

Then, too, OPA policy brought the wrath of hordes of businessmen and agricultural producers. Increases in price were denied established manufacturers while new entrants in business were permitted to charge higher prices on inferior goods of the same type. Subsidies were used extensively on agricultural products in lieu of fair prices, without regard for the fact that producers of those products will face a very confused situation when we come to the unscrambling process. A degree of toleration, a dash of common sense and some consideration given to the advice of those engaged in the field of production (either industrial or agricultural) would have paid dividends for OPA now in its battle with Congress.

It would appear to be the conviction of a majority of the members of the lower House that a slight further increase in inflation is better than a continuation of an intolerant, inequitable and one-sided administration of OPA. This is supposed to be a government of the people, for the people, by the people. That means all the people—not just part of them. It is time the administration of OPA (if it is to be continued in restricted form) learned that essential fact.

### Brazilian Imports

THE constant watchfulness maintained by the American National Live Stock Association is currently focused on a Brahma bull which recently was imported from Brazil by Hogue Poole of Cotulla, Tex. Excited into alertness by what may well be a serious threat not alone to the health of United States livestock but also to the sanitary treaty formulated in 1930 between Mexico and the United States for the protection of that health, cattle interests have learned of a shipment of 327 bulls understood to be enroute from Brazil to Mexico—an occurrence which has drawn a United States protest.

The bull imported to Poole's Medina Lune Ranch came from Brazil in May, 1945, in a small shipment. To comply with quarantine regulations, the animal was placed on the small barren Isle of Sacrificio off the southern coast of Mexico, where it was kept for a number of months. On arriving at the mainland of Mexico, the bull was tested and examined by the Mexican department of agriculture before it was brought across the border into Texas at Laredo in mid-February.

F. E. Mollin, American National secretary, points out that any such shipments violate the sanitary convention between this country and Mexico,

which binds both countries not to accept imports of cattle from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists. He has wired Dr. S. O. Fladness, in charge of the field inspection division of the BAI, of the report that a bull buyer from Mexico is now in Brazil making purchases for shipment to his country, and is keeping in touch with numerous cattle operators who have interests in Mexico, as well as with Oscar Flores, secretary of Mexico's Chihuahua Cattlemen's Association. In a letter to American National President William B. Wright on Mar. 30, Mr. Mollin reported all of these men to be "very much disturbed at the development, realizing that an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in any part of Mexico would automatically shut the border completely."

The provisions of the 1930 Tariff Act, Section 306-a, which govern in such matters and which are quoted by Mr. Mollin in a booklet compiled by him on hoof-and-mouth disease, make mandatory the establishment of a quarantine line on the U. S. border; when a previous outbreak occurred in Mexico many years ago, before passage of the act, the line was established in the central part of the country.

In mid-April, delegates of the Southwestern States and Republic of Mexico Livestock Sanitary Board Association, meeting at Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, adopted a resolution opposing the importation of cattle to the United States or Mexico from countries or zones where hoof-and-mouth disease is found to exist, and asked the two governments to prohibit the importation of such cattle.

Imports of breeding animals are permissible if disease in the countries of emanation is under complete control. Even then, shipments from England or Scotland, for instance, are held up at ports of embarkation for two weeks; a 15-day quarantine follows after they reach Canada where they must go first. After the animals are then kept for 45 days in Canada, the U. S. may certify their entry. Shipments from Brazil, on the other hand, are in direct violation of the treaty with Mexico. Countries to the south have not been free from the disease at any time.

An international quarantine station is being considered, to be maintained in the Caribbean Sea, mainly for the assistance of small countries in the importation of their breeding stock especially. Such a plan is deemed practicable, however, only if all nations will agree to abide by the regulations set up for operation of such quarantine conditions.

### No Fool, Indeed

"As the nation's provision merchant I am no fool. I quite understand there are 22,000,000 people in this country who are out to beat the Minister of Food. I do not squeal at that, and hope they will not squeal if I catch them."—Sir Ben Smith, England's Minister of Food.

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## TRAFFIC NOTES

By Calvin L. Blaine and  
Charles E. Blaine,  
Traffic Managers

**BEDDING CHARGES ON LIVE STOCK**—The railroads in the Western Trunk Line Territory have abandoned their proposal to increase the bedding charges on livestock from, to and between stations in that area, which is roughly described as embracing Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and eastern portions of Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

**CATTLE FROM CANADA TO NORTH-WEST**—Defendants, Great Northern Railway Company, Northern Pacific Railway Company and Spokane International Railroad Company and the intervenors, American National Live Stock Association and Washington Cattlemen's Association, on Mar. 18, filed joint reply to petition of the Carstens Packing Company, Armour and Company and Acme Packing and Provision Company, for reconsideration and reargument of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission of Dec. 7, 1945, in which it held that the rates on cattle from certain western Canadian provinces to Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash., were unreasonable only to the extent that they exceeded the combination of the full local rates over the international border points.

\* \* \*

We are advised by the traffic managers that they have received cancellation notice of ICC Service Order 71-A which suspended tariff provisions under which carriers furnished follow-lot or trailer cars. The cancellation of the order, which is indicated to have taken place Dec. 31, 1945, permits the use of those tariff provisions providing for shipment of left-over animals at full-car rates.—ED.

\* \* \*

Railroads on April 15 asked the ICC for an increase of 25 per cent in freight rates, with certain exceptions as to which lesser increases were sought, to become effective on May 15. The railroads' petition said costs were going up and volume of traffic and revenues going down, that wages were recently increased by 16 cents an hour and previously increased 26 per cent within the war period.—ED.

### Worth Remembering

Never raise chickens and turkeys together. Turkey specialists of the Department of Agriculture go much further. They say never hatch turkey and chicken eggs together in the same incubator or even in the same room.

The city of Albuquerque, N. M., was established by the Spanish in 1706.

# JUNIOR FUL-O-PEP FEEDERS WIN ALL 14 CHAMPIONSHIPS PLUS 11 OF THE 12 WEIGHT CLASSES AT OKLAHOMA CITY

**GRAND CHAMPION STEER** of the 1946 Oklahoma City Junior Livestock Show was "Hal's T O," Hereford steer owned and shown by Ellabell Swigart, Mooreland, Okla.



**RESERVE GRAND CHAMPION STEER** of the show was "Sullivan," Hereford steer owned and shown by Lavaughn Fitzpatrick, Chickasha, Okla.



### OTHER WINNERS INCLUDED:

**JUNIOR FEEDERS** who showed animals winning other major awards are: Jack Beeson, Garber, Okla.; Sallyann Chitwood, Garber, Okla.; Harold Poag, Chickasha, Okla.; Raymond Luckinbill, Guthrie, Okla.; Ray Gene Cinnamon, Garber, Okla.; Jack Hermanski, Garber, Okla.; Gene Lacy, Arapaho, Okla.

**VO-AG COUNTY GROUP CHAMPION**, shown by contestants from Garber County, Okla.

**BOYS AND GIRLS COUNTY GROUP CHAMPION**, shown by contestants from Woodward County, Okla.

**YES, OF THE 26 MAJOR AWARDS** given at the 1946 Oklahoma City Junior Livestock Show, 25 were won by animals fed grain rations which included 10 percent or more Ful-O-Pep Calf Starter or Ful-O-Pep 32% Cattle Feed Concentrate for at least 6 months prior to the show.

**CERTAINLY THIS IS OUTSTANDING PROOF** that vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Feeds have what it takes to build championship condition and finish. For more information about Ful-O-Pep Feeds, see your nearest Ful-O-Pep dealer, or write to

**THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY**  
CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS

# THE MONTH'S MARKETS . . . By H. W. French

THE OUTSTANDING feature of the cattle market during the past month was the lack of buying by the big packers at Chicago and most of the other markets. From the Missouri River to Chicago the eastern shipper buyers usually took at least 50 per cent of the receipts, and at points where steers predominated they often purchased 75 per cent. At Denver, shipper buyers took most of the receipts, although these outside buyers were chiefly from the West Coast.



Mr. French

Many cattle are being purchased in the feeding areas and go direct to various packing concerns east and west. Some of these cattle are shipped out for further finishing before being slaughtered. This has had a tendency to reduce

Inability to remain in compliance was given by the big packers as the reason for their short buying, claiming that the current price level set up by shipper buyers was out of their reach. Despite the lag in buying by the big outfits, the shippers did not hesitate, and each day began buying at the opening and continued operating until the supply was absorbed.

## Packer Quotas Again

Meat has become short in some cities, and some retailers were reported as about to close shop. In an effort to

channel the supply on a more equitable basis, the government announced that the quota system would be put into effect soon, based on the slaughtering done in 1944, which would give the new concerns a larger part than under the old quotas based on slaughter in earlier years. At the same time it should result in the big packers getting more than in recent months.

Many cattle are being purchased in the feeding areas and go direct to various packing concerns east and west. Some of these cattle are shipped out for further finishing before being slaughtered. This has had a tendency to reduce

the number available at the central markets, although currently the volume of steers is fairly large at some centers.

According to many in the trade, there is certain to be a shortage of grain-fed cattle everywhere from June through August, and as this period is in advance of the movement of grass cattle there is no telling what may happen. Already cows are getting scarcer, and the percentage of canners and cutters is far below normal for this season of the year.

## Feed Tighter

The feed situation is getting tighter, and grain is disappearing rapidly from farms. Disappearance of wheat from farms since Jan. 1 amounted to 165,000,000 bushels, or slightly more than the disappearance in the three previous years. Over 1,000,000,000 bushels have moved from farms since the new crop was harvested, by far a new record. Supply of corn on farms Apr. 1 was about 1,072,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1938 and 19 per cent below a year ago. Oats on farms Apr. 1 amounted to a record of 578,568,000 bushels, up 36 per cent from a year earlier.

Production of grain by-product feeds and oil meals in February totaled around 1,240,000 tons, off 158,000 tons from the record in January and 13,000 tons less than February, 1945. Distribution of oilseed meal manufacturers during February was nearly 527,000 tons, divided as follows: 123,000 tons cottonseed meal,

## SPIRIT OF THE WEST

I am seven years old, and I'm tough as a nail,  
I can ride a wild bronc till he drops on the trail.  
I can rowel him from shoulder to back of the "girt",  
Keep my hands from the horn, and give him the quirt.  
  
He can pitch till he's tired, he can bawl till he'll bust—  
You can haze him a little, if you think that you must.  
I'll spur him, I'll quirt him, use my hat for a fan;  
I'll ride to the finish—or I think that I can.

WALTER B. WEARE.

# YOU ARE IMPORTANT

TO THE AMERICAN NATIONAL, AND THE AMERICAN NATIONAL  
IS IMPORTANT TO YOU

The influence of your American National Live Stock Association, and the amount of good it can do for the nation's cattlemen, depends to a considerable extent upon the number of members represented.

Many important subjects are now, or soon will be, acted upon by your Association. The question of OPA restrictions is now at a peak. Soon to be considered are possible extensions of reciprocal trade treaties and the proposed rate increase by the railroads.

The decisions in all these matters, even though you personally may not be familiar with some of them, will have a definite bearing upon your future welfare.

The old saying "what you don't know can't hurt you" does not apply, for laws, rulings, regulations and restrictions which can prove most harmful to you can be put into effect without your knowledge while you are busy producing cattle. That is why the American National is important to you,

for that organization keeps posted on all new and pending developments which affect the industry, and exerts all possible influence to make every law and decision fair and equitable to the stockmen.

Your support is important in this effort. If you are not now a member we urge you to clip the coupon below and send it in today with your check. If you are a member, do a little extra for your association . . . clip the coupon and hand it to a friend with your personal recommendation that he join.

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To AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION  
515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO

Date 194

I hereby subscribe to the American National Live Stock Association \$\_\_\_\_\_, which  
to cover membership for the current year, payable \_\_\_\_\_, which  
includes a year's subscription to the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER.

(Date of payment)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street or R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Dues basis 1c per head.  
Minimum \$2.00 annually

352,000 tons soybean meal, 44,000 tons linseed meal and 8,000 tons peanut meal. The total distribution was 107,000 tons short of January and 34,000 tons below last February.

Prospective plantings of feed grains this season show a slight increase over the acreage planted last year, reports to the crop reporting board indicate. The intended increases of 2.7 per cent for oats, 0.8 per cent for barley and 0.1 per cent for corn are more than enough to offset a 6.6 per cent decrease in prospective acreage for all sorghums. The 3.6 per cent increase in winter wheat seeding last fall is now expected to be augmented by a 1.6 per cent increase in spring wheat.

#### Price Trend Strong

Despite all the uncertainty in the cattle market the general tendency of prices is stronger in the face of all the talk of some interests that values should work lower. Feeders realize that if the market should recede they will lose money as feeding margins have been diminishing for some time. Many claim it is costing 60 to 65 cents per day to feed steers, and this cost is above what the gain amounts to.

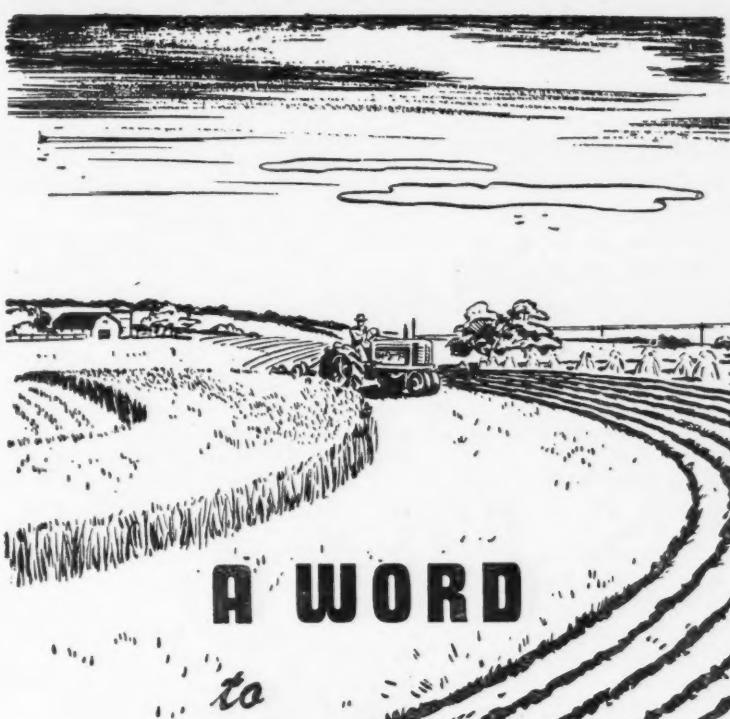
Mid-April prices at Chicago for beef steers and heifers were generally steady to 25 cents higher than a month earlier, although common and medium grades displayed more upturn. Good cows held steady but all other grades were 25 cents or more higher. Bulls closed strong to 25 cents higher. Choice vealers were strong but other grades were 50 cents or more lower.

Slaughter of cattle under federal inspection during March fell down to 903,712, off 25 per cent from a year ago, and the calf slaughter at 484,259 showed almost as much decline. Hog and sheep slaughter at 3,635,521 and 1,978,282, respectively, showed minor increases compared with a year ago.

Total allocable supply of meat for April-June period of 1946 is estimated at 5,360,500,000 pounds, carcass weight, compared with revised figure for January-March period of 6,026,900,000 pounds and estimated total disappearance of meat during the second quarter of 1945 totaling 5,816,700,000 pounds. Total meat production for 1946 is currently estimated at 22,568,000,000 pounds against 22,527,000,000 pounds in 1945.

Effective Mar. 31, it will not be necessary to set aside any good and choice beef, resulting in a better supply for civilians. For the month of March 20.7 per cent of the steers sold out of first hands at Chicago were choice against 17.1 per cent a year ago, while good made up 50.2 per cent as compared with 53.8 per cent a year earlier.

Average price of choice and prime beef steers at Chicago in March at \$17.35 was 11 cents below February and 53 cents above a year ago. Good at \$16.37 was up 1 cent from a month earlier and up 56 cents from a year ago. Medium steers averaged \$15.17, an advance of 21 cents over February and 60



## A WORD to RURAL TELEPHONE USERS

\* During the war we installed telephones for more than 20,000 farmers, ranchers and others in rural areas who had special need for service in connection with the production of food and other farm activities.

BUT IN ORDER TO DO THIS we had to connect more telephones to many rural lines than we would have done under peacetime conditions. Material shortages made it impossible to build additional lines and our only alternative was to use existing lines to serve as many people as possible.

WE INTEND to reduce the number of telephones on crowded lines as rapidly as the availability of materials and manpower will permit the construction of additional rural lines. Meanwhile we appreciate your continued cooperation in the fair and considerate sharing of service with others on the line.

THE MOUNTAIN STATES TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

cents above last March. Common at \$12.84 gained 52 cents from the previous month and 33 cents from a year ago. All grades averaged \$16.26 in March, \$16.14 in February and \$15.64 in March, 1945.

#### Still Some \$18 Ones

The \$18 steer remained in circulation but the percentage at the prices was much lighter than earlier months of the year. Only a fair quota sold at \$17.50 to \$17.90, while the bulk usually landed at \$15.50 to \$17.25, only medium short-feds going below \$15.25. A few loads of choice heifers scored \$17.25 to \$17.40 and the bulk sold at \$14.50 to \$16.75. Some highly finished mixed yearlings made \$17.50 to \$18.

Heavy Iowa fed cows topped at \$15.50 and some small bunches reached the same figure. Some other highly desirable cows scored \$14.75 to \$15 but comparatively few made \$14 and better, the bulk for the month selling at \$10.50 to \$13. Canners and cutters usually cleared at \$7.50 to \$9.50. Best beef bulls went

at \$14.75 to \$15.25, the extreme top on sausage bulls resting at \$14.25, although not many passed \$13.50. Vealers frequently reached \$17 but the practical top late was \$16.50.

Replacement cattle and calves were in meager supply and the demand was irregular but usually in excess of the receipts. It was an easy matter to get higher prices at Chicago, as the trend elsewhere also was up despite the uncertainty of the fat cattle market. So far the long-looked-for break in stocker and feeder prices has not materialized, yet at times the trade slowed down. Closing prices for most cattle and calves taken on country account were 50 cents to \$1 higher than a month earlier.

Many southwesterners have been moving to pastures and ranges, a big movement being under way to Montana and South Dakota. Grass conditions have improved, and most sections are in a position to hold many thin, young cattle. High asking prices in the producing areas may mean that owners will send many of their holdings to pastures and sell them later as beef.

Pasture prospects are good to excellent in the Osage and Blue Stem sections of Oklahoma and Kansas. Much early leasing has been consummated, and on Apr. 1 it was reported that 90 per cent of these pastures were under lease. Lease prices are the highest on record, and acreage guarantees are the same or a little smaller. In the Blue Stem section leases for cows and steers called for \$10 to \$13 per head, and \$6 to \$9 per head for young cattle. In the Osage areas leases for cows and steers were \$8 to \$11 per head, with young cattle \$8 to \$8.

#### Corn Belt Feeding Down

There was a reduction of 17 per cent in the number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt states, and this decrease was equivalent to about 350,000 head. In the eastern Corn Belt there were increases in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, no change in Indiana and a decrease of 13 per cent in Illinois, so that the area as a whole showed a reduction of 7 per cent. Numbers were down in all the six western Corn Belt states, ranging from 32 per cent in Kansas to 5 per cent in Nebraska, making 20 per cent for the entire region.

Average price of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul in March figured \$14.46, standing \$1.57 higher than a year ago, with weights little changed. The composite average figure for the January-March period was \$13.95, or \$1.25 higher than the corresponding three months last year. For the first week of April the average for the four markets combined was \$14.84, figuring \$1.36 higher than a year ago.

Some Oklahoma yearling stock steers at Chicago reached \$17, and choice heavy feeders were reported at \$16.40 to \$16.65. Other medium to choice steers sold at \$14 to \$16.25. Many fleshy steers and some thin yearlings at various other

#### NEW PUBLIC LANDS BOOK ISSUED

A STUDY OF THE MAJOR PUBLIC LAND HOLDINGS OF THE UNITED States—particularly those used or useful in connection with agricultural production—is a new booklet titled "Uncle Sam, World's Largest Landlord," by F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Live Stock Association. Information is contained as to the laws, rules and regulations under which the lands are administered and made available to citizens generally; and, because many veterans of World War II are making inquiry as to such lands as may be available for entry, purchase, lease or use under permit, particular reference is made to any special privileges accorded those veterans.

Since these public lands are administered by many different government agencies and no single agency, so far as is known, can furnish information except on the lands under its immediate control, the booklet is published to provide a common source of general information applicable to the several major land managing agencies. It includes also the addresses of such departments where further specific data may be obtained.

Copies of the booklet will be available upon request to the American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.



## 22nd Semi-Annual Sale GREELEY, COLO. 41 Bulls-6 Heifers



\$500 in prize money is your guarantee of quality consignments

For the catalog or information write: Stow Witwer, Manager, Greeley, Colo.

**Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders**

markets w/ some calv Wyoming heifer cal Good and \$14.75 to \$12.50, so

#### Hog We

Hog rec than a year the decline year ago increasing throughout average was a \$1 gilts at C to bring \$

Pork a Apr. 1 we considerably. Com showed a

Under feedlots in kansas V at mid-Apr less than maximum for slaught some cho them are up to the

Feed h by recent nicely. L has been new cont first we lambs are part of A under co ley at \$13.75. I \$15.50 ca subsidy.

Ye

markets were reported at \$16 to \$17, and some calves made \$17.25 and better, Wyoming 310-pound mixed steer and heifer calves at Denver reaching \$18. Good and choice light heifers sold at \$14.75 to \$15.50, while good young cows frequently went to the country at \$12 to \$12.50, some in the Southwest scoring \$13.

### Hog Weights Lighter

Hog receipts, while light, were heavier than a year ago, but weights were on the decline, standing materially below a year ago when weights were gradually increasing. Ceiling prices continued throughout the country despite poorer average quality and light sorting. It was a \$14.85 market for barrows and gilts at Chicago, where sows continued to bring \$14.10.

Pork and lard held in cold storage on Apr. 1 were heavier than a year ago but considerably below the five-year average. Compared with Mar. 1, all items showed a decrease.

Under 200,000 lambs still remained in feedlots in northern Colorado, the Arkansas Valley and the Scottsbluff areas at mid-April, around 100,000 to 125,000 less than a year earlier. The market movement will continue freely as the maximum subsidy paid for lambs sold for slaughter ends May 1. Although some choice lambs are arriving, most of them are mixed good and choice and not up to the standard of a month ago.

Feed has been improved in California by recent rains, and lambs are maturing nicely. Lamb contracting in most areas has been limited recently, although some new contracts were drawn during the first week of April. Many slaughter lambs are expected to move the latter part of April. Some feeder lambs were under contract in the San Joaquin Valley at \$13 to \$13.50, the killer lambs contracted earlier having been secured mostly at \$14 to \$14.25. Pacific Coast packers secured several strings of slaughter lambs in the Sacramento Valley at \$14 and some small lots at \$13 to \$13.75. Lambs contracted from \$15.25 to \$15.50 called for the buyer receiving the subsidy.



"Yeah? Well, I still say my dad can lick yours!"

# SALES

This sales column is being inaugurated as a service to both buyer and advertiser. When writing for information or catalogs, mention that you "saw it in the PRODUCER." Sellers, on the other hand, should take advantage, at small cost, of sales listings in this new medium.

**May 18**  
**Colorado**

**Rocky Mountain Hereford Ass'n**  
**Boulder, Colo.—May 18**  
1 P. M. in Hereford Barn at Rodeo Grounds  
**30 Bulls** For the catalog and information  
write Gall Kennedy, Boulder, Colo. **10 Females**

**May 20**  
**Colorado**

**Northern Colorado Hereford Breeders**  
**Spring Auction** SELLING 50 BULLS  
SHOW AND BANQUET MAY 19  
**Greeley, Colo.** For the catalog and information write  
STOW L. WITWER, Mgr., Greeley

**May 25**  
**Illinois**

**WEST WOODLAWN FARMS**  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
CRESTON, ILLINOIS  
For the catalog and complete information  
write Tim and Ferne Pierce  
West Woodlawn Farms, Creston, Illinois  
**5 BULLS** (1 imported) **40 FEMALES** (14 imported)

**June 7**  
**North Dakota**

**HANNA STOCK FARM DISPERSION**  
BORDULAC, NO. DAK.  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
Sale starts 12 noon on the ranch. For a catalog  
or additional information write, J. D. Hooten,  
Bordulac, No. Dak. Sale Headquarters Gladstone  
Hotel, Jamestown, No. Dak.  
**35 Bulls** **150 Females**

**June 10**  
**Wyoming**

**BAR THIRTEEN**  
**SHERIDAN, WYO.**  
Comprest and TO Type  
Cattle—75 head at auction.

**June 12**  
**Wyoming**

**BEAR CLAW HEREFORDS**  
Selling 3 bulls and 55 females in the sale pavilion on the Bear Claw Ranch.  
The roads are graveled and the sale will start promptly at 12:00 noon.  
**DAYTON, WYO.** For the catalog and full information write  
R. E. LEONE, Mgr., Bear Claw Ranch, DAYTON, WYO.

**November**  
**14-15**  
**New Mexico**

**RATON HEREFORD SALE**  
RATON, NEW MEXICO  
85 Bulls  
40 Females  
Herefords for both commercial and pure-  
bred breeders. Sale held in Hereford Sale  
Pavilion 10 A. M., November 15.  
NORTHEASTERN NEW MEXICO HEREFORD ASSOCIATION  
For complete information write Alvin  
Stockton, Sec., Raton, New Mexico.

### **Slaughter Lamb Activity Guide**

Slaughter lamb prices continued upward on the various markets of the country in the face of fairly good receipts and broad shipping demand. In most instances the high point was back to 1929, and if the subsidy was added it meant that values were the highest since 1920. Packers have been complaining of recent kills showing a minus, yet activity prevails and only reduced buying will bring about a price decline.

Although last year's lambs still make up the bulk of receipts, the movement of spring lambs from the new crop is rapidly expanding. Comparatively few California new crop lambs, however, are expected to come east. Some Arizona and Texas springers have been received at Kansas City.

Mid-April prices for slaughter lambs stood \$1.25 to \$1.50 or more higher than a month earlier, while ewes which have continued scarce advanced 50 to 75 cents. The top at Chicago was \$17.10, paid for Colorados and Nebraskas, and Missouri River markets reported some fat lambs at \$16.85 and higher, best making \$16.80 at Denver. Early in the period best lambs at Chicago were selling at \$15.75 to \$16.25 but many later went at \$16.50 to \$17 and sales were not uncommon at the close at \$17.10. Fat ewes went at \$6 to \$9 and most sales were at \$7.50 to \$8.75, shorn offerings making \$6.50 to \$7. Western bucks scored \$6.85 to \$6.90. Many shorn lambs were taken at \$14.50 to \$15.50. Arizona spring lambs at Kansas City scored \$15.90 to \$17 and heavy Texas made \$16.15.

Feeder lamb demand was fairly good but suitable offerings were limited and prices were firm. Many of the markets reported feeding and shearing lambs at \$15.75 to \$16.50, while at Chicago some 99-pound offerings scored \$17.55 with

## How to Tame a Horse

By DANIEL E. BYRAM

THE principle that underlies the whole art of horse taming may be stated thus: Obedience to man is a ruling principle in the nature of the horse and, therefore, to make him obey is not necessarily to do violence to him. Disobedience is, in fact, forced upon him by conduct toward him which does violence to his nature. To make him obey, it is only necessary to make him fully comprehend what is required of him. A horse has originally no conception of his own strength and powers and it is the better part of wisdom to keep him in ignorance, which can be done only by mastering him without force; that is, by kindness. In the horse, as in man, fear is the result of ignorance and therefore it is necessary only to accustom him to any object of which he may at first stand in dread, to make him lose the sense of fear. The best means of accomplishing this is to allow him to examine the dreaded object himself, and in the manner which is the most natural to him.

... All of which amounts to just this: The horse is an intelligent creature, and the only way to develop fully all his powers of usefulness to man is to treat him as such, but to convince him that his master is also his superior and his best friend.

Until he is convinced of these facts, and by that conviction has obtained the fullest reliance upon the kind intentions and the superior knowledge of him who guides him, he is not fully educated—that is to say, he is not perfectly broken. So, according to this humane plan, to break in a horse is simply to educate him, and to habituate him gradually to a new condition of life—which new condition, if properly imposed, he readily accepts as a natural one.

# Our Great America by Mack



## VERSATILE

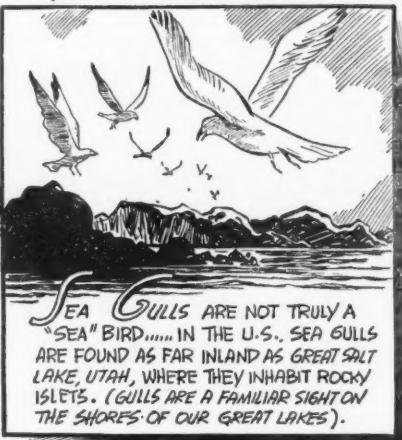
VERSATILE  
WOOD...IS USED FOR FOOD, CLOTHING, AS WELL AS SHELTER.

EDIBLE PROTEINS CAN BE PRODUCED FROM WOOD; RAYON IS MANUFACTURED FROM WOOD CELLULOSE; AND HOUSING HAS ALWAYS BEEN ONE OF THE OLDEST AND GREATEST USES OF WOOD, WHICH IS A CONSTANTLY SELF-REPLENISHING RESOURCE.



# GREAT AMERICAN

THOMAS EDISON, DURING HIS LIFETIME, PRODUCED OVER A THOUSAND PATENTABLE INVENTIONS



**SEA GULLS ARE NOT TRULY A "SEA" BIRD.....IN THE U.S., SEA GULLS ARE FOUND AS FAR INLAND AS GREAT SALT LAKE, UTAH, WHERE THEY INHABIT ROCKY ISLETS. (GULLS ARE A FAMILAR SIGHT ON THE SHORES OF OUR GREAT LAKES).**

## WOOL . . . . . By H. W. F.

**D**OMESTIC WOOL WAS QUIET AND interest was limited to the purchasing of known clips. Average of weekly sales has been around, 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds, although the Commodity Credit Corporation expects this to be increased to 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds. Some buyers are waiting for the new clips before doing much business.

Recent heavy arrivals of foreign wools, adding to the already large inventories of top-makers and manufacturers, caused a slackening in demand on the part of buyers. Some importers are unable to find storage space and for that reason are disposed to make concessions, and in some instances sold South African wools at cost.

Imports of foreign grease and scoured wools combined in the ports of Boston, New York and Philadelphia for the four weeks ending Apr. 5 totaled 108,168,300 pounds. Orders placed in Australia for 1945-46 wools during the seven months ending with March, totaled 1,408,000 bales, or approximately 460,000,000 pounds. Allocations are not expected on over 350,000,000 pounds of these orders.

Australia is planning vastly to increase production of woolen and worsted cloth, employing 35,000 workers, and consume about 300,000,000 pounds of raw wool, or about three times the pre-war amount.

Commercial stocks of raw wool in the United States on Jan. 1 made a new high of 483,000,000 pounds, up 121,000,000 pounds from a year earlier. Orders on hand Jan. 1 for cloth for men's suit-

ings were 50 per cent above a year ago. There has been a marked increase in the number of workers in the woolen and worsted industry, and further increase is expected.

Average weekly consumption of apparel wools, shorn and pulled, on a grease basis, for December was 15,971,000 pounds, compared with 16,713,000 pounds a month earlier and 19,206,000 pounds in December, 1944, but the percentage of domestic wool included was far less than a year earlier.

Clips arriving from territory states on which comparisons can be made to the 1945 clip in practically all cases show a reduction in weight, in some cases as high as 20 per cent. Early and incomplete reports from Iowa and Missouri indicate as light a shrinking clip as in 1945, but Texas because of drouth conditions reported heavier shrinking.

Ohio graded staple 1946 wools were appraised at the following grease prices: half blood 51.30 cents; three-eighths 55.12 cents, and quarter blood 52.80 cents. Graded Montana and Wyoming 1945 fine staple wools were sold in moderate quantities at clean prices of \$1 to \$1.02. Recent purchases of mohair in Texas were 2 cents off, but this was due only to poorer quality rather than to any weakness in the market.

## HIDES . . . . . By H. W. F.

HIDE TRADE WAS FAIRLY ACTIVE, and practically everything sold at ceiling. Permits were unchanged, standing about 70 per cent of 1942. Production by the big packers was down as their purchases of live cattle fell off because of inability to keep in compliance at current price levels.

Small packers in the East reported increased production, but some showed poor take-off and handling. Demand for country hides showed some improvement, with light to moderate production. Some of the heavy hides were held in anticipation of some export outlet.

Shoe production in January totaled 40,000,000 pairs, up 16.3 per cent from December.

The New Mexico Stockman announces early construction in Albuquerque of a \$350,000 livestock exchange building. The building is to be constructed by the Albuquerque Production Credit Association.

According to Steelways, 20,000,000 horseshoes were sold in 1943 at an average price of 17.5 cents a shoe. A factory in Joliet, Ill., accounts for more than 70 per cent of all horseshoes made.

The United States experienced its first financial panic in 1837. Martin Van Buren was president at the time.

The first tariff act passed by Congress was enacted in 1789. It was signed by George Washington.

**CARLOAD FEED STUFFS**

Some day Cottonseed Cake, Soya Bean Meal and Pellets and other proteins will be available again!

**ARCH SALES CO.**

DENVER, COLORADO  
STOCKYARDS PHONE CH. 4487

## Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it? Funny thing, it really is! It's what you get extra when you use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

**Wyoming Hereford Ranch Cheyenne**

## GUARD AGAINST BLACKLEG

USE

**PARKE-DAVIS**

DEPENDABLE VACCINES

Parke-Davis Blackleg Bacterin, Formalinized, is the preventive vaccine to use in any community where blackleg exists. Five different strains of blackleg germs, collected from widely scattered areas throughout the country, are combined into a product effective in any locality. Each lot is checked and rechecked for purity and safety before it is released for use by the stockman. Often, ordinary blackleg may be

complicated by, or confused with a blackleg-like disease known as malignant edema. Where this condition exists, the preventive agent to use is Parke-Davis Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin. This double-purpose vaccine protects calves against both ordinary blackleg and malignant edema . . . it should be used wherever both diseases occur.



For protecting cattle against hemorrhagic septicemia and to build up resistance to pulmonary infection, use Parke-Davis Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1.

SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLETS ON  
Parke-Davis Blackleg Bacterin Formalinized  
Parke-Davis Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin  
Parke-Davis Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1

Animal Industry Division  
**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
DETROIT 32, MICHIGAN

DRUG STORES SELL PARKE-DAVIS PRODUCTS

# Lee RIDERS

the Cowboy Pants  
that wouldn't stay  
home on the range!

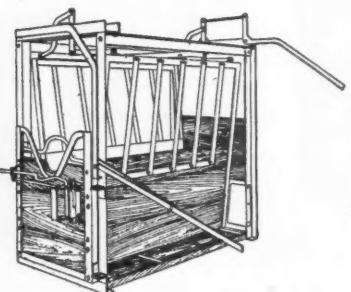


## THE H. D. LEE COMPANY

Kansas City, Mo.  
Trenton, N. J.  
South Bend, Ind.

Minneapolis, Minn.  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Salina, Kans.

## **The Turner Universal Stock Chute**



A complete, modern chute for branding, vaccinating, dehorning, horn-branding, horn-weighting, blood-testing.

## World's Best Cattle Machine Portable Convenient

With sling and roller attachments. The perfect stocks for foot trimming, veterinary work, etc.

**GEO. K. TURNER MFG. CO.**

Since December, 1941, 15,300,000 Americans have changed their residence locations, the Census Bureau declares. Of the number, about half have crossed state lines, the figure not including those moved by government for military purposes.

A mature horse drinks 10 to 15 gallons of water a day.

# **A Free Economy, Or Regimentation?**

Some people object to a free price system because it is associated with competition and self-interest, which are considered to be relics of the past. Those who object to the social implications of self-interest are really objecting to human nature. The changing of human nature is an affair to be taken up with Providence, and cannot be achieved by substituting regimented prices for free prices. Sooner or later the farmer must decide whether he is going to continue down the regimented path or return to a free economy.

With regimentation, farmers would be arrayed against laborers, northeastern farmers against midwestern farmers and New York dairymen against New York poultrymen. The various sections of the country would be engaged in writing programs, each motivated by self-interest and all in conflict with one another. New York and Corn Belt farmers both are interested in the price of corn; New York wants it cheap and those who sell want it high. Under freely fluctuating prices, the allocation of this corn would occur automatically through the vote of everyone concerned cast in the market place. Under regimentation, the decision depends on the strength of the pressure groups and the caprice of official judgment. The New York farmer would have to "organize to make himself heard in Washington, where the conflicting interests of classes, areas and commodities are now conciliated, mediated and arbitrated."—From remarks of Professors F. A. Pearson and D. Faarlberg of Cornell at Genesee County Farm Forum, Batavia, N. Y., Mar. 8, 1946.

# FOR THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE FAN

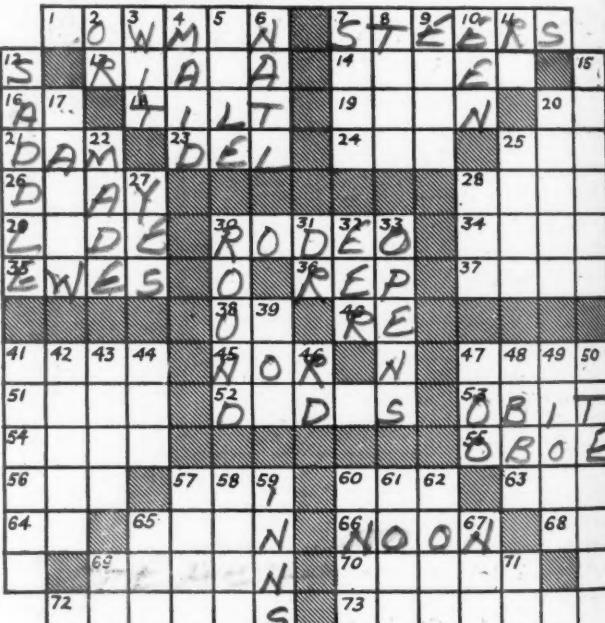
(Answers on Page 40)

## ACROSS

1. Cattle rancher
7. Meat animals
13. Lariat
14. Tramps
16. Exclamation
18. To topple
19. Words of conclusion
20. Chinese name of Buddha
21. Barrier
22. Eastern state (abbr.)
24. Assent
25. A pin
26. A cart
28. Girl's Name
29. Vein (mining term)
30. Stock show performance
34. Voice (Italian)
35. Female sheep
36. Cowboy attending old-time roundup
37. Fermented drinks
38. Ourselves
40. Referring to
41. Command
45. Neither
47. Conflict
51. Large Australian birds
52. Ranch guests
53. Death notice (abbr.)
54. Military assistant
55. Musical instrument
56. South-southeast
57. From musical scale (obs.)
60. Doctrine
63. Small flap
64. Tensile strength
65. Pertaining to grain
66. Midday
68. The (Italian)
69. To instruct
70. Meals (slang)
72. Identifying symbols
73. Draft animals

## DOWN

## 2. Either



3. Humor	33. Uncloses
4. Female servant	39. French coin
5. Asian tamarisk tree	41. Four-footed animals
6. National (abbr.)	42. Faulty
7. Buggy (colloq.)	43. Ranch guest
8. Measure of duration	44. East-southeast
9. Piece out	46. Road (abbr.)
10. Even (poetic)	47. To know (archaic)
11. Right side	48. To border
12. Rider's seat	49. Biblical term
15. Motherless calves	50. Barn
17. Arrow (obs.)	57. Pertaining to grain
20. Enclosure	58. Female servant
22. Constructed	59. Hotels
25. Puddle	60. Lineal measure
27. Affirmative	61. Ho!
28. Federal power project	62. Marshy wasteland.
30. Circular	65. Hillside (obs.)
31. Doctor	67. Compass points
32. Ever (contraction)	69. Transpose (abbr.)
	71. Southeast

## BREED NOTES

Members of the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association have elected F. J. Twaits, owner of the Oxbow Ranch at Prairie City, Ore., to head them for the coming year. Other officers named at the annual meeting at Madera, Calif., included Ed Biaggini of Cayucos, Calif., first vice-president; H. H. Lenhart, Deer Park, Wash., second vice-president.

A movement to obtain a modern show barn and sale pavilion for the Eastern New Mexico State Fair Association at Roswell has received support recently from members of the Southeastern New Mexico Hereford Breeders Association. The New Mexico Stockman reports that the 40 members of that group will hold a special "donation calf sale" at Roswell in the fall and present the proceeds to the fair management for the building fund.

Polled Shorthorn breeders of Kansas recently organized a state association known as the Kansas Polled Shorthorn Society. W. W. Rosenberger, Greensburg, was elected president; Earl Fieser, Norwich, vice-president; Lot Taylor, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; and J. C. Banbury, Plevna, and Lester Love, Partidge, directors.

Members of the Arizona Hereford Association at Tucson in late March elected Walter E. Holland of Rancho Sacatal, Paul Spur, president; Jack Dew, manager of Long Meadow Ranch, Prescott, vice-president, and E. B. Stanley of the University of Arizona, Tucson, secretary.

Fall plans outlined by the Northeastern New Mexico Hereford Breeders Association call for a show and sale to be held at Raton, Nov. 19-20. Auctioneer L. C. "Jim" Hoover of Sterling, Colo., is slated to conduct the sale on the 20th, with W. J. "Bill" Ross of the Anguitorra Ranch, Steamboat Springs, Colo., judging the cattle on the 19th.

Jim Gilfoil, Tallulah, was elected president, and Curtis Hutchins, Sligo, vice-president at a March meeting of the Louisiana Hereford Association. C. B. DeMoss, Tallulah, is secretary-treasurer. The association has 65 members.

The Northwest Hereford Breeders Association has re-elected Frank Riches, Buena, Wash., president and Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore., vice-president.

J. A. McGill of Paris, Texas, has been elected president of the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association.

### FAMILY SEPARATION?

At Tracy, Minn., owner Julius W. Holstein advertised by poster a recent auction of 31 head of — Holsteins.

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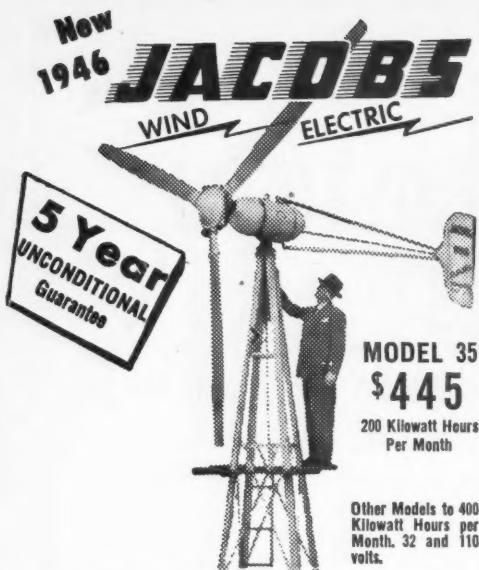
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### ANSWERS TO PUZZLE ON PAGE 38

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The deer sharing honors in this shot is a pet raised on the bottle at the Russell Weeks ranch, Wells, Nev.

An average price of 29.4 cents per pound was set in the beef sale during the first annual Northwest Junior Livestock Show at Auburn, Wash., in April. Hogs averaged 21.3 cents and lambs, 76 cents per pound. The event was well supported and brought out many good quality exhibits.

list of directors consists of Oda Mason, Laramie; H. L. Duall, Sheridan; George Mills, Lusk; Mrs. Charles DeRalm, Jackson; Jack Turner, Big Horn; B. F. Lincoln, Sundance; John Heinz, Goshen County, and C. C. Lawrence, Buffalo.

The Wyoming Hereford Breeders Association was organized at Casper on Apr. 10 and plans were made for a meeting of directors on Apr. 30 to map future policies.

Allan Fordyce of Sheridan was elected president; Earl Von Farrel of Wheatland, vice-president, and Tony Fellhauer of Laramie, secretary-treasurer. The

M. J. Whitman, president of the Southeastern Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Breeders Association, has announced the decision of his group to set up \$7,000 in cash prizes for award at the Angus cattle show in Atlanta this fall. The increased funds were voted as a means of aiding and encouraging southern youth to strive for high levels in breeding Angus cattle, according to Mr. Whitman.

## CATTLE NUMBERS IN SOUTH

**BEEF CATTLE NUMBERS IN THE**  
South have increased in the past 15 years or so. Many people have therefore concluded that the southerners are now raising more cattle than ever before. The fact is that the South now has about as many beef cattle as it did in 1902-03—about 17,000,000. Explaining this, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has this to say:

The number of cattle other than milk cows in the 16 southern states since 1900 has followed much the same cyclical pattern as that for the United States, but for the South as a whole there has been no perceptible upward trend in numbers. The total for the United States has trended slightly upward. Hence, beef cattle production in the South over the last 45 years has become a relatively smaller part of total production. The number of cattle other than milk cows in the South reached the high level of almost 17,000,000 head in 1902-3. Several cyclical swings in numbers followed, with the lowest level of about 11,000,000 head in 1928. On Jan. 1, 1944, numbers totaled 17,000,000 head, 1,000,000 higher than the peak number on farms in World

War I and about the same as the peak numbers in 1902-3.

In other words, in 1928 the South as well as the United States, reached a low point in numbers of beef cattle—10,963,000 in the South; 35,092,000 in the United States. Since then numbers in the South have grown to 16,658,000; in the United States to 53,975,000.

Numbers of such cattle have increased relatively more in the east south central states than for the United States in the past 30 years. In the south Atlantic states numbers have become slightly smaller in relation to the total. In the west south central states, numbers declined materially from 1903 to 1913, and since then have never fully recovered to the 1903 level.

Milk cow numbers in the South have trended upward since 1900 at a faster rate than for the country as a whole. The increase has been relatively greater in the west south central and east south central states than in the south Atlantic states where the rate of increase in numbers since 1900 has not equaled that for the United States. The number of milk cows in the 16 southern states in 1900, totaling slightly more than 4,000,000 head, had nearly doubled by 1945 and

stood at 7,500,000 in 1944. The country as a whole had increased to 10,900,000 in 1900.

The production of cattle in the South is increasing. The South is increasing its land in the country as a whole, the cost of production is increasing.

Total cattle numbers in the United States are increasing sharply, but the rate of increase is not as great as in the South. However, the South is increasing its cattle numbers more rapidly than the rest of the country. The South is increasing its cattle numbers more rapidly than the rest of the country.

The South is increasing its cattle numbers more rapidly than the rest of the country. The South is increasing its cattle numbers more rapidly than the rest of the country.

A new magazine, "The South," is being published. The publication is serving the public in the South. The magazine is being published by the South Atlantic Cattle Breeders Association, which is a charter member of the South Atlantic Cattle Breeders Association.

Ho... Leslie... is making... can... \$2.01... been... is 11.

Ans... 1. ... 2. ... 3. ...

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May,

stood at 28 per cent of the total for the country as a whole as against 24 per cent in 1900.

The principal limiting factor in the production of cattle and sheep in the South is the poor quality of much of the land in pasture and the difficulty and cost of producing sufficient supplemental feeds for winter feeding.

Total numbers of all livestock in the United States, although fluctuating sharply in some years, have shown a persistent upward trend since 1900. However, total livestock production in the South has shown no major upward movement in the past 45 years and livestock numbers in that region in recent years have constituted a smaller percentage of the nation's total than in the early part of the century. Most of the downward trend in livestock in the South relative to the United States total has been in hogs.

The South as discussed here includes: south Atlantic states—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; east south central states—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi; west south central states—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

## NEW MAGAZINE IN OKLAHOMA

A new quarterly magazine, the Northwest Cattleman, is being welcomed into the publication fold with the appearance of its first edition. Betty Lee Maddox is serving as editor with John Choneweth, Jr., as managing editor. The magazine is published at Woodward, Okla., by the Northwest Oklahoma Cattlemen's Association, organized last July with a charter membership of 60 which has now grown to 800.

### How About It, Youngsters?

Leslie R. Hammer, Fort Jones, Calif., is making an early start on his American National membership. A check for \$2.01 (to cover a neat 201 animals) has been received from the young man, who is 11.

### Answers to "Wagon Wizard"

(On Page 30)

1. e.	4. i.	7. c.
2. f.	5. j.	8. b.
3. a.	6. d.	9. h.
10. g. [REDACTED]		

Taking the period from 1910-14 as a base, in December, 1945, hourly earnings of factory workers stood at 471 per cent of that level; weekly wages per factory worker, 369 per cent; cost of living, 188 per cent; retail cost of foods, 182 per cent, and prices received by farmers, 207 per cent.

Farm real estate values rose 13 per cent in the year ending Mar. 1, 1946, 7 per cent in the last four months, and now stand 71 per cent above the 1935-39 level, according to the BAE.

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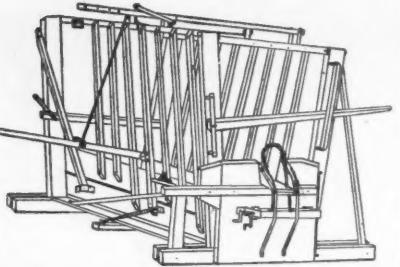
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## PERSONAL MENTION

H. D. Elijah, known to stockmen of the Middle West and Southwest, has been appointed director of the newly established livestock service division at Wilson & Co.'s plant in Oklahoma City. Mr. Elijah will work closely with groups interested in increasing the general efficiency and stability of livestock production in the area, and in providing to educational agencies and producers information on prevailing consumer preferences, the incidence of disease and parasites, and the influence of various feeding and management methods as reflected in the dressed product after slaughter.



Mr. Elijah

American Farm Bureau meeting in Kansas City.

Several Grazing Service personnel changes have been announced, effective Apr. 15: E. R. Greenslet is transferred from Albuquerque, N. M., to Rawlins, Wyo., to fill the regional grazier position left vacant by the transfer of Milton W. Reid to headquarters of the service at Salt Lake City. . . . Major Ed Pierson assumes his former regional grazier post at Albuquerque following nearly four years of military duty. . . . Boyd S. Hammond is transferred from Rawlins to the Nevada-California region as assistant regional grazier with headquarters at Reno.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has announced the appointment of Robert H. Shields as both administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, with Jesse B. Gilmer as deputy administrator of PMA and CCC vice-president. Both men have had extended experience in the Agriculture Department.

John T. Easley, pioneer registered Hereford breeder of Lovington, N. M., is reported in the New Mexico Stockman to have sold his Lea County ranch and part of his herd to H. J. Burns & Sons of Lovington.

Supervisor Lee Kirby of the Tonto National Forest in Arizona on June 1 becomes an inspector in the range management division, going to Washington, D. C., to assume his new duties.

Dallas Rierson, county agricultural agent, reports birth of quintuplet goats at the farm of E. W. Myrick, south of Carlsbad, N. M. He said birth of more than four kids at a time is rare.

C. J. Abbott of Hyannis, Nebr., an executive committeeman of the American National who is also a director of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and chairman of its agricultural department committee, will preside at the 34th annual meeting of the Chamber at Atlantic City, N. J., Apr. 30 through May 2.

In the Hereford picture this past month have been numerous transfers, among them the following: Ed Belsky, Merriman, Nebr., 14 cows to A. L. Robinson, Houlton, Me. . . . Roy Phillipi, Blalock, Ore., 25 bull yearlings to Robert Lister, Paulina, Ore. . . . Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, 16 bulls to Ortman Bros., Canistota, S. D., and 6 bulls to W. R. McCluskey, Kansas City, Mo. . . . DeBerard Cattle Co., Kremmling, Colo., 7 bulls to May Bros., Laramie, Wyo. . . . Painter Hereford Co., Roggen, Colo., 14 heifers to Sam David, Folsom, N. M., 28 cows and 2 bulls to Aliveboy Stock Farm, Charles-ton, W. Va., and 27 bulls to W. T. Waggoner Estate, Vernon, Tex.

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To be had for the asking are copies of a newly released public lands booklet by Secretary F. E. Mollin: "Uncle Sam—World's Largest Landlord." Especially helpful for World War II veterans. Write American National Live Stock Assn., 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.

"Preventing Losses in Handling Livestock" can be read in 20 minutes, says Swift & Company, who puts it out as its agricultural bulletin No. 20. Get it from Swift's, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

"Field Corn Production in Oregon," guidebook is the latest development in corn production in the Oregon area. The author, Dr. R. E. Fore, of the Oregon State College, Corvallis, says that adapted hybrid corn varieties are now available for all Oregon corn growing areas and they are rapidly replacing open pollinated sorts.

The National Safety Council, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill., has printed for the Joint Committee on Post-War Speed Control a booklet on "Speed Control," as a follow-up to "Speed in the Transition Period." "Speed Control" includes findings of studies made on wartime accidents, speed violations and recommendations on speed control.

"Livestock Judging Guide for 4-H Club Members" (4-H Circular 69) is being distributed by the Agricultural Extension Service, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

"Beets and Meat" is a simple guide to practical fattening operations in the Beet Belt where sugar beets are grown as a principal cash crop on farms in 17 states and are processed in 85 factories from the Great Lakes to the Pacific. The author, E. J. Maynard, is an authority on western livestock feeding who now serves as general livestock consultant for the Great Western Sugar Company with headquarters at Denver, Colo. (Price, \$2).

Plans and specifications for a boom type stacker are contained in a mimeographed extension circular issued at Oregon State College, Corvallis. The main advantage of the stacker is that it is simple to construct from materials usually available locally and is quickly dismantled for moving. The arc of the boom is limited, however, which limits the size of the stack that can be built without sliding the stacker sideways.

In view of Food Order 145 which prohibits use of purchased grain and grain products in feeding cattle beyond Grade A, or good slaughter grade, the USDA's

Technical Bulletin 900 is especially timely since it covers the economic feeding of beef cattle. Issued last September, the study was a cooperative project to which state colleges, the BAI and public stockyards officials contributed data.

## Obituaries

A. L. Brock, Wyoming pioneer who had settled in Johnson County in 1884, died Apr. 13 at Buffalo, Wyo. Mr. Brock, father of an honorary vice-president of the American National, J. Elmer Brock of Kaycee, Wyo., was 88 years old. He organized the Brock Live Stock Company, now managed by the son; was president of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce and had served as county commissioner, stock inspector and legislator. Interested in both livestock and agriculture, Mr. Brock was actively identified with the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and was chairman of that group's historical committee.

William Connolly, pioneer rancher-cattleman of Dunn County, N. D., passed away on Apr. 6 at his ranch home. Mr. Connolly, who was 84, went to North Dakota in 1884 from his native Minnesota. He was one of the organizers of Dunn County and served as the first commissioner of that county. For many years he was an active participant in stock association affairs of his state.

A prominent member of the American National, Thomas Cavness of Phoenix, Ariz., is dead at the age of 68, after a short illness. Mr. Cavness, a native of Texas, had served for many years as chairman of the Arizona state sanitary board.

Thomas S. Iles, prominent livestock and cattleman, died suddenly in mid-April at his Craig, Colo., home. He was 52.

J. H. Norsworthy is dead at his home in Gothenburg, Nebr. Mr. Norsworthy, 85, was one of Dawson County's pioneer stockmen.

Marshall V. "Bud" Doyle passed away at Omaha recently at the age of 87. Mr. Doyle had been connected with the Omaha Stock Yards for over 50 years.

A pioneer cattle buyer of Nebraska, B. E. Johnson, succumbed some weeks ago in Lincoln at 85 years of age. He was an uncle of W. A. Johnson, secretary of the Nebraska Stock Growers Assn.

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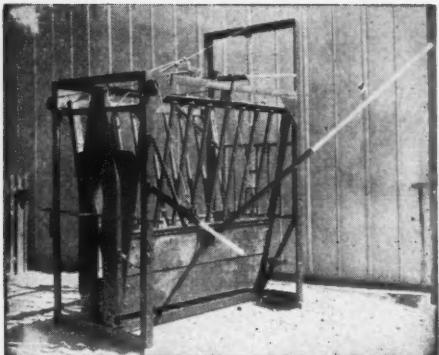
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dish up this column...



H. R. Tolley, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, said before the eighth annual National Farm Institute at Des Moines, Ia., on Feb. 15: "If greater world markets are not found for our cotton and wheat, farmers in the established livestock regions may feel the spur of sharp competition. I am not talking about healthy increases in meat and milk and egg production that should develop in the West and South; I am talking of a desperate swing by farmers going broke on cotton and wheat—not now, of course, but in the years ahead."

The March issue of the American Veterinary Medical Association's Journal reports a prediction by K. L. Hatch that one of the big stumbling blocks facing artificial insemination is the fact that it eliminates the search by breeders for a sire. "This periodic search for new blood," the item states, is considered "an important factor in maintaining the enthusiasm of breeders of purebred cattle because in hunting a sire, a breeder, especially a young breeder, is inspired by seeing good herds and by visiting with successful men in his own field of endeavor."

Prepackaging of meats, both frozen and fresh, will be tried as soon as display cases and enough satisfactory wrapping materials are available, according to Marketing Activities, an agricultural department periodical. Shoppers may select a steak or roast from a cooled cabinet without help in self-service stores as well as in many stores where service is available. A waxed cardboard boat, an identifying label and a transparent wrapper give opportunity for inspection.

M. H. McDonald, South Dakota animal husbandman, points up the benefits to be gained from the use of a good bull, even on a commercial herd. "An average bull sires not less than 100 calves during his period of service," says Mr. McDonald. "If those calves weigh only 25 pounds more and sell for only 2 cents more per pound than calves sired by inferior bulls, that good bull is worth at least \$1,000 more than the inferior animal."

A new insecticide which is still known only by its laboratory name of benzene hexachloride has been found to be seven times as effective against flies as DDT.

Agriculture Department experts also declare the new chemical is effective against many insects which do not react to DDT at all. On the debit side, however, is the fact that the insecticide is "extremely toxic" to bees. DDT, while harmful to bees, has been found not so toxic as at first believed.

Art Peterson of Mount Morrison, Colo., uses an unusual type of dipping vat. This utilizes a cage in which cattle are placed and which is then lowered into the dipping solution. A tractor provides motive power for raising and lowering.

According to a Colorado A & M College release, this type of dipping has the advantages of uniform regulation of length of time the animals remain in the dip; a saving in the amount of solution required, and greater safety to livestock, which cannot drown because the cage can be raised as necessary.

Rural families may soon forget their salt pork diet entirely, according to refrigeration equipment manufacturers, who paint this picture of the future: More new farm freezers, walk-in coolers and mechanical refrigerators for farm houses; growth in frozen food locker facilities in small towns (there are almost 7,000 lockers now); new methods of freezing foods and improved distribution of them and the greater tendency of farmers to preserve some of their crops for their own use.

The April issue of the New Mexico Stockman reports what may be a record in registered Hereford calf production by a single cow. "Victory," an eight-year-old owned by H. Merrill of Ima, Quay County, in May, 1943, dropped twin heifer calves and the following April—just 11 months later—produced triplet bull calves. All are thriving.

Indicated acreages of some major crops, with comparisons of previous acreages, are given by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

Crop	1935-44		1945	Indicated
	(In thousands)	1946		
Corn	94,772	92,867	92,993	
All Wheat	66,291	68,781	70,901	
Oats	41,191	45,423	46,444	
Barley	14,918	11,429	11,521	
Flaxseed	3,054	4,066	3,497	
All Sorghum	16,581	15,666	14,616	
Soybeans	5,698	10,873	9,371	
Sugar beets	853	775	933	

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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## Irrigation Water

IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLIES IN prospect for the 1946 crop season in western food-producing states are reported to range from more than ample in the northwestern areas to definitely short in some southwestern localities.

The over-all outlook is for runoff generally equalling or exceeding the long-term average in the northern half of the Mountain and Pacific states, with runoff as much as 200 per cent of normal predicted for portions of the Columbia River Basin.

A potential flood menace was indicated along both sides of the Cascades.

Snow water runoff prospects decline sharply from north to south, however. New Mexico, southern Utah, Arizona and southern California face prospects of severe shortages in runoff, though carry-over storage of water in reservoirs may, with careful use, be enough to meet 1946 needs in most areas having such storage facilities.

Prospects Apr. 1, according to the Department of Agriculture, were:

**Arizona.** Stream runoff is expected to range between about 40 and 50 per cent of normal. Eight important reservoirs show about 55 per cent of their long-term average storage and 21 per cent of capacity.

**California.** The state-wide prospect is satisfactory, though better in the northern drainage basins than in the south. With normal operation, all reservoirs should fill before melting ends. Storage in 24 reservoirs was already 105 per cent of the 10-year average.

**Colorado.** The outlook is for more or less normal runoff in the northern part of the state but less favorable in south. Percentages of normal range from 100 down to 50. Storage was 47.9 per cent of capacity, compared with the 10-year average of 32.3.

**Idaho.** In the Snake River basin, supplies are expected to be abundant but without much danger of flood. Flow of streams in the state is expected to range from as high as 179 per cent of long-time normal to 100. Ten major reservoirs showed 75 per cent of capacity against 68.

**Montana.** Runoff in prospect, both east and west of the Continental Divide, averages close to normal, ranging from 85 to 110 per cent. Twenty-four reservoirs which normally are 47.9 per cent full at this season showed 59.3.

**Nevada.** Prospective runoff varies in per cent of normal from 60 up to 200. Storage in six major reservoirs is 82 per cent of capacity, against a normal 51.

**New Mexico.** Runoff is expected from 40 to 50 per cent of normal. Five major reservoirs show 46.4 per cent of capacity, as against a normal of 45.3.

**Oregon.** Prospective average streamflow is 143 per cent of normal. Twenty-two reservoirs were 72 per cent full as against a usual filling on Apr. 1 of 71.

**Utah.** Water supplies will vary from

148 per cent of long-term average to 55. Hold-over storage is at a high point, and storage rights will not be shorted.

**Washington.** Unusually high river stages can be expected throughout the Columbia Basin. Estimated stream flows vary from 116 of normal to 183 per cent. Reservoirs are 57 per cent full as against a normal of 65.

**Wyoming.** All principal streams are expected to carry more than normal runoff. Nine Wyoming reservoirs, normally 29.1 per cent full, showed 54.3 per cent this year.

## Around the World

A review of the world grain situation indicates a 1945-46 production of corn of about 5,050,000,000 bushels. This is around 4 per cent less than in 1944-45, says the USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, but production is estimated at 7 per cent above the 1935-39 average. . . . World wheat production in 1945 totaled about 5,200,000,000 bushels, the smallest since 1929 and 8 per cent smaller than in 1944. However, early prospects for this year point to a better world crop than the 1945 harvest. . . . Oats, which normally do not enter into world trade as much as other grains, are expected to show up in some increase in U. S. exports during the current season because of the shortage of other grains and the small 1945 European yields.

Because of an impending meat shortage in the country, Panama's National Cattle Society has been authorized to import 3,000 head of cattle.

Britain has agreed to absorb all available Canadian beef and mutton, as well as ham and bacon and other commodities, during 1946, 1947 and 1948. This guaranteed market followed quickly upon conclusion of a Canadian-British \$1,250,000,000 loan.

In Albania many of the cows, goats and sheep are having to get along on white oak twigs with leaves—a fare that hasn't made them thrive but it's kept them alive.

## MEAT JUDGING CONTESTS WILL BE RESUMED

With the re-opening this fall of livestock expositions, closed during the war, the National Live Stock and Meat Board announces it will again sponsor intercollegiate meat judging contests at these events. Teams of three students each are required to judge carcasses and cuts of beef, pork and lamb and to give written reasons for their placings. Trophies are awarded winning teams, and awards are made also to highest scoring contestants.

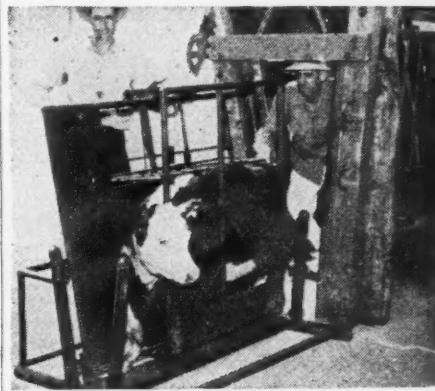
# Staggs

## BRANDING TABLE

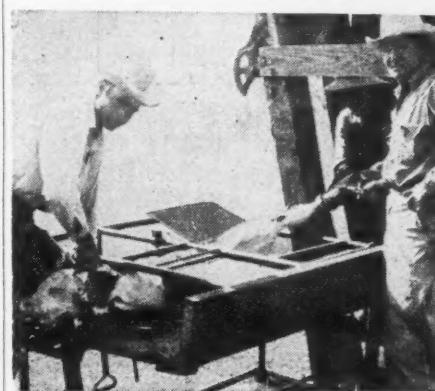
Used in All Stock Raising States in the Union and in Foreign Countries

The absence of gates, neck bars, and other gadgets makes this Table simple and easily operated by two or more men. Weight 300 pounds. In two parts, easily loaded and transported. Made of metal, electrically welded. Highly endorsed by all users. Hogs and other young animals easily handled on Staggs Branding Table.

AVOID DANGERS OF INFECTION, OVERHEATING AND INJURIES FROM THROWING.



When calf enters table, operator at left squeezes calf by pulling ratchet bar, which holds calf securely, tilts and locks table and calf is in horizontal position. No stop gates or bars necessary.



Head is free on table, can be turned in any position for dehorning, ear marking, tattooing, and branding. Leg is pulled over bar, exposing flank for castrating. Metal guard at bottom keeps feet out of way.

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(Incorporated)

HENRIETTA, TEXAS

Specify which side of calf you brand

**FOR SALE—CATTLE RANCH**

151 sec., plenty water, 12 different pastures; on R. R., altitude 3,500 to 5,000'; price \$150,000,  $\frac{1}{3}$  down, terms. Also 8 sec., some cultivated, artesian water, 100 Hereford cattle, \$16,000. Also  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec. or more raw mesquite land, for farming, \$20 per acre. Write H. O. Ward, Portal, Ariz.

**FLASH**

8,092 acres deeded, 27,431 state lease 3 cts., all rolling mesquite gramma grass, carry 1,000 cows and calves until yearling age. Solid turf, East N. M. country, \$126,000. Worth all of it. Bob Manuel, Colorado, Texas.

**CATTLE RANCH**

Jackson Hole country cattle ranch for sale. 960 acres deeded land, 35 miles south of Jackson, Wyo., 3 miles from highway. School on ranch. Cuts 550 acres of tame hay meadows. Term permit for 397 head cows on Teton Forest; best of water rights and plenty. Two complete sets of ranch buildings; electric lights everywhere. Good 3- and 4-wire fences and cross fenced. Large stream runs through part of place; best big game hunting and fishing. Haying stackers, sweep, mowers, rakes, wagon and sleds. Two garages. Telephone, write Shel E. Baker, Bondurant, Wyo.

**JOB WANTED**

Handy man wants place on ranch—fence rider. John L. Cornford, 1006 N. Edison Street, Milwaukee 2, Wis.

**Are You Keeping Up**

with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

**Livestock**

American Cattle Producer, \$1; Arizona Stockman, \$1; Southeastern Cattleman, \$1; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$1; Coastal Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1; Berkshire (hog) News, \$1.

**Horses**

Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Thoroughbred (horses) Record, weekly, \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$3.50; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

**Bees**

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; Beekeeper's Item, \$1; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

**Farming**

The Country Book, \$1; Co-operative (farmers') Digest, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.

**Pigeons**

American Pigeon Journal (squab fancy), \$1.50.

**Poultry**

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

**Rabbits**

Small Stock (rabbits, cavies, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Intern. Comm. Rabbit Journal, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1; American Small Stock Farmer, m., \$50.

**Fruit**

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

**Other Specialties**

The Soybean Digest, \$1.50; New Agriculture (sugar beets only), \$2; Modern Game Breeding (pheasants) \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tail-wagger, m., (dogs), \$2.50; World-Wide (Stamp) Swapper, 3 yrs., \$1; Embers, b. m., Verse, Liter., \$2.

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Milk production in 1945 ran to an estimated 122,500,000,000 pounds. This is the highest ever, the flow having steadily increased from 90,699,000,000 pounds in 1925 to 100,158,000,000 in 1930 to 109,510,000,000 in 1940 and to the high figure as shown in 1945.



TO THE  
EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)

relies less upon government in the future, we will have socialism. There can be, it seems to me, no compromise. You are either a believer in republicanism and free enterprise—or you are not. There is no dove-tailing of the two philosophies.—F. H. SINCLAIR, Sheridan County, Wyo.

**LOTS OF SNOW**

I like the magazine and like to read about the prize-winning stock. . . . We've had lots of snow in my country this winter, on Crow Creek, Idaho (just across the Wyoming-Idaho line). But now I think it will go fast when it starts. The cattle have done fairly well. J. L. RADOR, Lincoln County, Wyo.

**NEEDED TO FIGHT THE BATTLES**

Enclosed find my check for 1946 dues. Cattle wintered extremely well here. No loss to date and plenty of moisture for spring feed, which we expect about May 1. Prospect for calves good. I don't know what we would do without the American National to fight the OPA and other agencies at Washington. I think every cowman should belong to the association, and I think your magazine is fine for anyone in the stock business or on a farm.—JOHN T. COX, Catron County, N. M.

**ABILITY AND BACKBONE**

Find enclosed check for three-year subscription to the PRODUCER. Am always glad to receive it as it is encouraging to know someone has the ability and backbone to kick back at some of these unnecessary bureaus and bureaucrats in Washington. . . . Have had a very cold winter so far in this country but stock doing fairly well.—T. P. GARRETT, Cochise County, Ariz.

**A MILD WINTER**

We have had less moisture this winter than I have ever seen in this part of Wyoming, and I have been here since 1908. We enjoyed the mild winter and are hoping for lots of rain this spring. The cattle enjoyed the winter too.—JOHN VAN HERWYNEN, Weston County, Wyo.

**MOVED TO GEORGIA**

I sold out my land near Alpine, Tex., last fall and moved my registered Hereford herd from that point to this at that time. I bought the Georgia Hereford Ranch, 6½ miles from Fort Valley in Peach County, central Georgia. I find we get plenty of moisture here and have a very mild winter climate. Am now grazing on green oats and vetch, and the natural grass in the adjacent forest.—W. A. DAUGHERTY, Fort Valley, Ga.

**CALENDAR**

May 10—Gunnison County Stock Growers Assn. dinner meeting, Gunnison, Colo.
May 16-18—Montana Stockgrowers Assn. convention, Great Falls.
May 17-18—Washington Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Omak.
May 21—Livestock field day, Eastern Oregon Livestock Branch Experiment Station at Union.
May 23-25—Oregon Cattle & Horse Growers Assn. convention, Enterprise.
May 25—North Park Stock Growers Assn. meeting, Walden, Colo.
May 31-June 1—Sandhills Feeder Cattle Producers' meeting, North Platte, Nebr.
June 4-6—Wyoming Stock Growers Assn. convention, Laramie.
June 7-8—South Dakota Stock Growers Assn. convention, Chamberlain.
June 10-11—North Dakota Stockmen's Assn. convention, Bismarck.
June 13-15—Nebraska Stock Growers Assn. convention, Omaha.
June 20-22—Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Assn. convention, Canon City.
June 21-22—Osage County (Okla.) cattlemen's convention.
July 19-21—Gunnison Cattlemen's Days, Gunnison, Colo.
Aug. 5-10—North Montana State Fair, Great Falls.
Oct. 5-12—Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore.
Nov. 2-6—Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
Nov. 16-24—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.

**LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS**

(In thousands)

	March 1946	3 Mo. Total 1946	1945
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RECEIPTS—	Cattle	1,486	1,638	4,626	5,938
Calves	434	464	1,215	1,387	
Hogs	2,211	2,083	8,508	7,460	
Sheep and Lambs	1,753	1,725	5,896	5,666	

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—	Cattle	224	259	660	664
Calves	40	34	90	85	
Hogs	51	48	145	144	
Sheep and Lambs	139	133	485	437	

SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—	Cattle	904	1,213	2,930	3,645
Calves	484	575	1,351	1,577	
Hogs	3,636	3,474	13,244	12,039	
Sheep and Lambs	1,978	1,723	5,614	5,418	

**CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES**

	Apr. 19, 1946	Apr. 16, 1945
Steers—Choice	\$16.50-18.00	\$16.25-17.85
Steers—Good	16.00-17.25	15.00-17.00
Steers—Medium	13.75-16.00	12.50-15.25
Vealers—Good-Ch.	14.00-17.00	16.25-17.50
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	13.50-15.00	13.00-14.50
F. & S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	14.50-16.75	13.00-15.25
F. & S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	11.00-14.50	10.50-13.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	14.85 only	14.75 only
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	16.50-16.85	16.75-17.00
Pork Fat	8.50- 9.00	9.00-10.00

**COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS**

	(In thousands of pounds)	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Steers—Choice	16.50-18.00	1946	1945	Avg.	
Steers—Good	16.00-17.25	1946	1945	Avg.	
Steers—Medium	13.75-16.00	1946	1945	Avg.	
Vealers—Good-Ch.	14.00-17.00	1946	1945	Avg.	
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	13.50-15.00	1946	1945	Avg.	
F. & S. Strs.—Gd.-Ch.	14.50-16.75	1946	1945	Avg.	
F. & S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.	11.00-14.50	1946	1945	Avg.	
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	14.85 only	1946	1945	Avg.	
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	16.50-16.85	1946	1945	Avg.	
Pork Fat	8.50- 9.00	1946	1945	Avg.	

Total Poultry	316,166	356,730	141,710	126,969
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**PICTURE CREDITS**

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LET'S FACE IT!



The Livestock and Meat Industry is frequently confronted with problems of mutual concern to all segments of the business. To face these situations squarely is characteristic of this broad industry, and over the years many tough problems have been solved by pulling together. "Team work" is the keynote of this business and the job is being done better each year.

Here's a recent experience which illustrates the effectiveness of "pulling together." In the summer of 1944, it appeared probable that an over-supply of grass-finished cattle would arrive at the markets within a relatively short period of time. It was to the mutual advantage of all to avert this potentially disastrous condition. A CATTLE AND BEEF INDUSTRY committee, representing all interests, faced this problem together. A coordinated program of action was planned and carried out by the

producers, meat processors, and meat retailers. The record movement of cattle from grazing areas through the markets, processing plants and retail channels was handled without a serious bottleneck. The industry had anticipated a grave threat—by joint planning and action serious hardships were avoided.

Let's face it . . . solving the problems of the Livestock and Meat Industry will continually require this same energy and determination. Alert leadership and united action will be equal to any situation arising within the industry.



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